# SATURDAY NIGHT

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## THE FRONT PAGE

THE disappearance of the Ethiopian Empire and the conversion of its territory into an Italian colony would not in themselves be regrettable events in the march of history, if it were not for the effect which they are producing upon the League of Nations and upon the whole idea of collective security in international affairs. And even this effect may not be wholly regrettable, if it includes an increased recognition by genuine collectivists of the fact that a workable collective system must make allowances for changing pressures of population upon subsistence. The one point for which credit must be given to the Italians is that from the very beginning of the League—long before they developed the system of government under which they now operate—they urged with great vigor and very sound reasoning that economic as well as political problems must be given due weight in any attempt to regulate the relations between nations by other means than force. The problems thus raised are very difficult ones, and the other nations of the League, with Canada at their head, declined to have anything to do with them. It will not be possible to go on declining to have anything to do with them indefinitely.

It is possible to argue that had the Ethiopians been really devoted to the régime of Haile Selassie they would have been able, with the aid of the economic sanctions imposed by the League, to put up a sufficient resistance to make their conquest an exceedingly slow, and therefore practically impossible, achievement. Italy was certainly not in a position to face a prolonged struggle at a distance from its ocean bases. This would amount to asserting that the League can be expected to help only those who are pretty good at helping themselves. This is a long way from the absolute guarantee of territorial integrity which is the theory of the collective system; but it is a correspondingly long way nearer to a realistic attitude towards a problem for which realism is indispensable. Italy committed an act which, if it had not prospered, would have been treason against the League of Nations. It has prospered, and we predict that there will be little future inclination to call it treason.

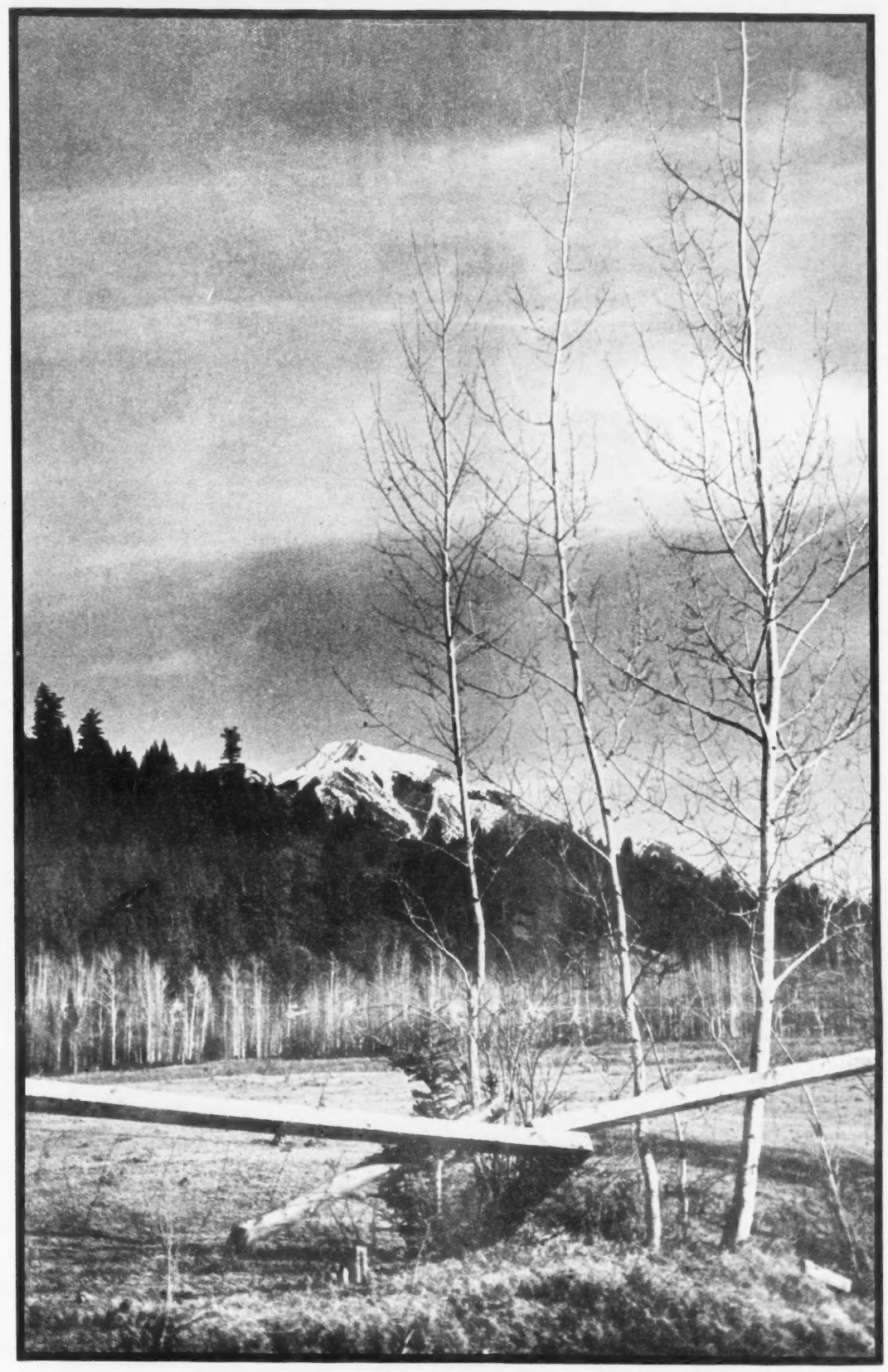
### THE 1936 BUDGET

NOBODY expected a pleasant budget from Mr. Dunning, and nobody is getting one. The only consolation about it all is that the country is really making a determined effort to come a little nearer to paying its way. The increase in the corporation income tax to the terrific rate of 15 per cent. is defensible upon the two grounds that it is easy to collect, and that the income derived by individual shareholders from such corporations is unearned income and is therefore properly subject to a higher levy than that which comes in the way of wages and salary. Unfortunately this second argument is not logically carried out in respect of the income from bonds and other fixed interest securities; we have long felt that a heavy corporation tax should be accompanied by a special tax, collected so far as possible at the source, upon the interest paid on all bonds and debentures. Under the present discriminatory system, the heavy corporation tax must inevitably act as a deterrent to new capital investment of an adventurous character, and it is precisely this adventurous capital investment which at the present moment most urgently needs encouraging.

The tariff changes appear to be moderate in respect of their hostile effect upon protected Canadian industries, in comparison with the changes which have already gone into effect through the trade agreement with the United States, except in the particular instances of oil refining, agricultural implements and cotton and rayon textiles. Judgment will have to be suspended on these last named items until the effect of the changes becomes visible. A considerable although reduced measure of protection is left in all these cases, and we are not prepared to assume offhand that Canadian producers are incapable of meeting external competition with the aid of this remaining protection. Many of the downward changes in the tariff will obviously affect only the national revenue. We are glad to see that Mr. Dunning takes the view that nothing is gained by a tariff which is merely a tax upon new capital equipment for some Canadian industry. For example, very little large-scale photographic equipment is manufactured in Canada, and it is well that professional photographers are to be relieved of the handicap imposed by the old heavy rates of duty on this equipment.

### STUDENT HUMOR

IT WAS almost certainly a misplaced sense of humor, rather than any serious ardor for the principles of fascism, which led a number of Toronto University students to burst into the May Day Labor celebration with swastika flags in their hands and shouts for Hitler and Mussolini on their lips. Their chief object was to get into a good fight, and the May Day Paraders gratified their desire, so that perhaps no great harm was done on the whole. Nevertheless we do not feel that it was altogether a sporting adventure. The students were all very well fed and in excellent condition. The paraders consisted quite largely of persons on relief, whose diet, while sufficient to sustain life, is probably not sufficient to develop the best muscular energy. Moreover, if the conflict had become serious, the students would have had all the forces of respectability upon their side, and the public, and possibly the court also, would have been all too ready to believe that the paraders began the rioting. So we incline to feel that it was not a very good joke—perhaps no better a joke than that of the pacifist students who, somewhat blind to the interpretation that would inevitably be placed upon their action, got themselves up in crutches and slings and bandages as the Veterans of Future Wars.



"SPRING COMES TO THE COLUMBIA VALLEY", GOLDEN, B.C.

—Camera Study at Natural Museum

### A CANADIAN THEATRE

A GREAT deal has been said about encouraging playwrights, and much of what has been said borders on the extravagant. Mr. Granville-Barker's statement at the end of the Dominion Drama Festival came as a dash of cold water to restore our critical senses. He said: "You will not get a genuine Canadian drama until you get a genuine Canadian theatre." That is a thing to remember. A playwright can no more be expected to write plays without a theatre than a painter can be expected to paint pictures without canvas. Plays are written to be performed. If they are not written to be performed, they are merely essays in the dramatic form. And, as such, they are barren and might better have been written in some other form.

It will be asked, and pertinently: How can a Festival of amateur drama be expected to result in a Canadian Theatre which, to be adequate to its job, must in the end be a professional theatre? The answer to that is, that the two most important theatre-movements of our time grew out of strictly amateur beginnings; both the Moscow Art Theatre under Stanislavsky and the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, were amateur when they made their beginning—and, indeed, were still amateur when they gained the attention of the world. They became professional only under stress of economic necessity. The artistic

(Continued on Page Three)

## THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

WELCOME, Ethiopia, to civilization.

•

The new budget hardly goes far enough. It permits Canadians to accept gifts duty-free up to the amount of $1,000 from friends across the border, but it doesn't provide us with the friends.

•

Bankers may take heart. We note in the press that the Radical Socialists in France are more conservative than the Socialists. It follows logically, then, that the swing to the Left is definitely a swing to the Right.

•

Well, you really can't blame the League of Nations for falling down. It was up against the toughest proposition of all—human nature.

•

Still, the new budget doesn't seem so bad if you compare it with next year's budget.

•

And then there was the absent-minded Nudist who put up a clothes-line.

The chief difference between fascist and socialist countries is that the former are dictated to, but not red.

•

We have been wondering in our idle way what the world will be like when Shirley Temple and the Little Theatre Movement in Canada grow up.

•

The earth has 100,000,000 years to go, we are told. Not much time, alas, in which to develop the perfect radio program.

•

Wel', girls, we're still waiting for the Draegerman hat.

•

They've emphasized about every horror of the next war except the patriotic song.

•

Esther says she supposes the reason why world cruises are cheaper is because the world is a smaller place than it used to be.

## OPEN LETTER TO MR. KING

Dear Mr. King:

IF A cat may look at a king, is it also permissible for a kitten to pen him a few lines? I am not usually so bold as to write to a man I do not know, for as yet I have not had the pleasure of meeting you in person. I hope it is but a pleasure deferred. Reading of the doings of your Parliament (my Parliament, too), and of yourself, I feel I do know you. And as I may blush unseen behind my letter I am taking the chance of being considered a brazen wench.

I feel I must thank you for your efforts to make me an "honest woman," by your legislation allowing us Canadians to re-enter our own country with goods to the value of $100, purchased in the United States, Duty Free. I realize that there are many arguments pro and con in this matter. Many people may be affected more than the great army of Summer Tourists, which includes myself. But we are affected in some measure, as I will try to show.

FOR many years we have seen notices posted in many of our large stores to the effect that United States citizens have enjoyed this privilege on returning to their own country. How I have envied them! It seemed so unfair that we should have to declare, and pay duty on, each and every article we had bought outside Canada. I am a good Canadian, I respect and obey the law in all other things. Lying and cheating do not come naturally to me, but up to now I have been on the spot every time I crossed the border. It was either lie or pay up. If the former and I was found out, there was ever before me the dire consequence!

Being the wife of a small town banker I am not overburdened with wealth, but we have a car and in it each year we do make an effort to have a really good holiday. Our trips often take us across the border at some point, and what more natural than to spend some money on the pretty things to be seen on all sides at such reasonable prices?

COME with me to Portland, or Minneapolis, if you would rather. A shoe store catches my eye. In the window is a pair of blue shoes, different from anything I have seen at home, and they would go so beautifully with my blue dress. Yes, but what about duty? Oh, well, they are so cheap, I'll take a chance. They may not be spotted at the Customs, and even if they are and I have to pay they will still be cheaper than I can buy a pair of shoes at home. So I argue with myself, and the result is a foregone conclusion; I fall!

I buy the shoes and as the salesman parcels them for me he asks from what part of Canada I come. Funny that he should spot me as being from across the line, but it has happened many times. Making out the sales slip he makes the sly suggestion that for the benefit of Customs I might like a bill for just half the value of the purchase. And so we enter a conspiracy to defraud. When I put it down in black and white it looks so serious, but I have done it. Such sudden temptations were not allowed for in our holiday budget, so with the possibility of Customs to be paid looming in front of us our holiday has to be skimped in some other direction.

AND O, what mental anguish I endure as we approach the line each year! My puritanical conscience must be a die-hard, for each year is as bad as the one before! How I have hated myself as I use my so-called feminine charm to cajole the Customs officer, and smiling sweetly assure him that I bought nothing. And how my knees have knocked together as my belongings have been rigorously searched by a female officer. Once I remember she sniffed at the under-arms of some of my dresses. That was a forlorn hope. I'm a fastidious woman, I am! I read my advertising matter, too, particularly the advertisement of a well-known firm manufacturing depilatories and such articles. I guess she was not so well up in her advertisements as I was.

My hat is off, by the way, to the Customs officials. I have always found them very pleasant in carrying out their unpleasant duty. Who could enjoy delving into the private belongings of all and sundry? I am sure they hated it. The one exception was the official who examined my trunks on my first entry into Canada. I was coming out from the Old Country to be married and he wanted to collect duty on my unworn wedding dress. It may have reminded him of a nagging wife at home, who can tell? Or the morning cup of coffee may not have been just right. But even he yielded under pressure of a smile.

What a relief it will be for me to be able to come back with my head held high and no lie on my lips! Not that I hope to have that hundred dollars to spend in the Foreign Land, but that I am at liberty to spend it if I have it! No more finicking little lies. If I lie I want it to be a good big one. This series of little deceptions was really getting me down. And it is all thanks to you and your trade agreement that in the near future I shall be able to sign myself,

Yours gratefully,

AN HONEST WOMAN.

ON PAGE TWO this week appears "Company," a short comedy of Highland Scottish character in Prince Edward Island, by Sir Andrew Macphail, whose skill in the depiction of this element of Canadian life is well known to *Saturday Night* readers.

# INTERNATIONAL LAW

BY B. K. SANDWELL

IN A very valuable book entitled "The League of Nations and The Rule of Law," which has just come from the press of the Macmillan Company, Sir Alfred Zimmern, better known to thousands of Canadians as Professor Zimmern of Oxford, has some caustic remarks to make about International Law, which should be taken to heart by all those who think that the League of Nations is an unnecessary organization and that if it were abolished tomorrow there would still remain some kind of authority to define and enforce justice between sovereign nations. In effect Sir Alfred's view is that outside of the League of Nations there is no such thing as an International Law in any sense in which a British mind can interpret the word "law," and even within the League of Nations in its present stage of development there is little that can properly be so called.

"A satisfactory political system, in British eyes," says Sir Alfred, "is the offspring of a harmonious marriage between Law and Force." In such a political system, Law must be susceptible of constant change, constant adaptation to the changing relations among those who are governed by it; and it must also be capable of constant enforcement. Law does not of course have to be one hundred per cent. perfect in either of these respects; indeed it is never entirely up-to-date in the matter of revision or entirely effective in the matter of enforcement. On the other hand, when it gets too far out of line with the existing relations among its subjects it cannot be enforced, and when its enforcement is too grossly inefficient nobody pays any attention to it, and in effect it ceases to be law.

THE thing known before 1919 as International Law, Sir Alfred Zimmern points out, has no basis in any constitution, and therefore lacks the possibility both of adjusting to changing relations between nations, and of enforcing itself upon nations. This International Law was never enacted, for nobody ever had power to enact it; it can never be amended, for nobody has power to amend it; it is seldom enforced, for nobody is called upon to enforce it. It is simply a collection of rules which nobody has to obey, and most of which, in Sir Alfred's sardonic words, "seem to be more appropriately described as materials for an etiquette book for the conduct of sovereigns and their representatives than as the elements of a true legal system."

This International Law, in addition to being nothing like a real law as we understand it, "comes dangerously near," as Sir Alfred says, "to being an impostures a simulacrum of law, an attorney's mantle artfully displaced on the shoulders of arbitrary power." It is only about three hundred years old, and it is worth while to remember that its place before that time was filled by a real law with a real and fairly substantial authority behind it—the Christian Law of the Middle Ages, administered by the Papacy and limited of course in its application to the relations between Christian States. When the Papacy ceased to be able to exert an impartial influence upon the relations between Christian States owing to the spread of Protestantism and the increasing contacts with non-Christian States such as the Mohammedan and Oriental countries, there began to be a desire for some substitute for the old Christian Law, and the philosophers proceeded to build up what they described as a "natural" system for governing the conduct of states, which they designated as International Law, and which the great legal authority, Sir Henry Maine, described as "a superstition of the lawyers," seized upon and promulgated by philosophers "in their eagerness to escape from what they deemed a superstition of the priests."

IN 1873 the idea that International Law was something real and substantial with genuine authority behind it had made sufficient headway, at any rate with the international lawyers who professed to interpret it, for them to form a sort of academy which they called the Institute of International Law, and which did very useful work in expounding and codifying the etiquette, so to speak, about arbitration and conciliation. This Institute was largely instrumental in setting up the Permanent Court of Arbitration in 1899, which is not a court for two reasons, one that it has no real law to interpret, and two, that it does not assign its own judge or judges to hear the "case." It does, it is true, maintain a large list of possible arbitrators, from among which each party to a dispute selects two and those four select the fifth. It handled fifteen cases before the war and three since the war, proving itself highly useful whenever the will to peace existed and utterly useless when it did not.

Now there is all the difference in the world between this vague, unformulated, unauthorized and unaccepted "natural" law which is what we mean when we talk about International Law, and the formulated, accepted law for the conduct of nations which is embodied in the League of Nations Covenant. Imperfect as that Covenant is, it does for the first time enact certain laws governing nations; it does declare certain national acts to be crimes; it does in a half-hearted sort of way call on the member nations to punish nations which are found guilty of these crimes. It has failed in a number of cases, always because the advantage, to the criminal nation, of committing the crime was so great and the certainty and severity of the punishment were so small. Worse than that, it is certain to fail in an increasing number of cases in each succeeding generation, because it contains no provision for modification to meet changing conditions, and these changing conditions are bound to increase the temptation to commit an international crime, and to diminish the general sense of its heinousness and consequently the certainty and severity of its punishment. But these are minor matters compared with the all-important fact that six Great Powers and a large number of Lesser Powers have, though temporarily and with a right of withdrawal it is true, given their assent to the propositions that there ought to be a real International Law binding upon all sovereign states, that certain national acts ought to be considered as crimes under that Law, that there should be provision for ascertaining and declaring that a crime has been committed, and that when a nation has been declared guilty of a crime under the League Covenant the members of the League must subject the criminal nation to disciplinary measures. This is so vast an advance over anything that existed before the League was constituted, that it is almost inconceivable that persons who really desire a real International Law to be formulated and enforced should contemplate the break-up of the League with anything but dismay and horror.

THE whole idea of Law requires a competent authority to enact it, a competent judiciary to interpret it, and a competent force to enforce it. International Law before the League had none of these things. The League provided a competent authority, at least for the moment, for the great Peace Conference which enacted the Covenant as a rudimentary Law of Nations was able to secure the assent to its acts of six Great Powers and many lesser ones, and a good deal of sympathy and co-operation, falling short of complete assent, from the seventh Great Power, the United States. The League provided a competent, though awkward, judicial system to interpret its law. (It is not for lack of being found guilty in the court that Italy has been able to continue its aggression against Abyssinia.) And the League provided something in the way of a force to enforce its law, not by employing a police organization of its own, but by pledging its member states to lend their own services for the enforcement of its decision, much as private citizens within a single state are obligated to serve in the *posse comitatus* to resist any threat against the peace of their sovereign lord the King. The League in other words provided the three things that were necessary if International Law was to become real Law. True, it did not provide them very well; but for three hundred years nothing else had provided them at all.

THE world seems to have made the mistake of expecting from this newly established and highly rudimentary régime of law *over* nations the same degree of efficiency in the preservation of justice that it was accustomed to find in the long-established and highly developed régimes of law *within* nations and *over* individuals. It was unreasonable to expect anything of the kind; not to mention that even these long-established régimes of law within nations do not succeed in getting the law perfectly observed, and would not succeed in getting justice perfectly executed even if they did. Even the best of national governments is constantly failing in all three respects; it fails to execute the kind of justice that its law calls for, it fails to make its law call for the kind of justice that its people want, and it fails to teach its people to want the kind of justice that is as near as possible to true and perfect justice. But if the domestic law within a nation, which is hundreds of years old, still constantly falls short in all these ways, why should we be surprised if International Law, which is only eighteen years old, falls short in ways that are precisely similar, and are more conspicuous merely because the crimes which it seeks to suppress are also more conspicuous?

A régime of law that is to govern the conduct of free nations must grow up in precisely the same way as a régime of law that is to govern the conduct of free individuals. That is to say, it must grow up out of the will of those whom it is to govern. The will of the free nations of the world is not yet perfectly set upon the maintenance of peace; but it is moving in that direction. The League of Nations is a first draft, a very imperfect draft, of an international constitution by means of which it has been and will be possible to enact International Law. The International Law that it has enacted is primitive, inadequate, difficult to enforce, defective in many ways. But if we abandon the League of Nations we repeal what International Law we have and destroy the only existing machinery for making more and better International Law, and we leave nothing but a book of rules of etiquette for the conduct of sovereigns and their representatives.

IN SOVIET RUSSIA. The vast new "House of Projects" in Kharkov.

—*Photos by Willson Woodside.*

IN SOVIET RUSSIA. The "Palace of Communications" (Post Office to you) in Kharkov.

# COMPANY: A PLAY

BY SIR ANDREW MACPHAIL

Persons: Mrs. Nairn, the Mother; Catherine, the daughter; an old woman.

Place: A comfortable kitchen. At the back, a disused fireplace with a stove in front; on the left of the fireplace, an open cupboard with dishes; on the right, an entrance door. In the left wall two windows with a couch between. In the right wall two doors—to pantry and bedroom. In the centre, a well-set table.

MRS. NAIRN: Light the candles, Catherine. I cannot see.

Catherine: Put the book away, Mother. You will only hurt your eyes.

Mrs. Nairn: I should like to know how it ends.

Catherine: It will end happily, if it is a good book.

Mrs. Nairn: There is time enough. The Boys will not be here for an hour. The table is set. The goose is in the oven; the kettle boiling.

Catherine: Just a year since we saw them.

Mrs. Nairn: They have their own cares; but they will be glad to see us, snug and warm—and alone.

Catherine: Last year Mrs. Widdner was here.

Mrs. Nairn: And the Boys were vexed. They came to see ourselves. If that old woman comes this time, I will put her to the door.

Catherine: That is what you always say, Mother.

Mrs. Nairn: She will not come. But light the candles, even if I am not to read. The Boys will like to see the windows shining in the snow.

Catherine (lights the candles and looks out): It is snowing again. It is colder. The frost is heavy on the glass.

Mrs. Nairn: The Boys will find the roads heavy. They will be late,—or may not come at all. It is cold. Put more wood in the stove.

Catherine: You watch for them. I have yet things to do before they come.

Mrs. Nairn: You have done enough. Sit, and read to me. I am tired waiting.

Catherine: I must fetch some kindling-wood for the morning. Perhaps Mrs. Widdner will come again this year to keep you company. (Exit by pantry).

MRS. NAIRN (looks in the oven): That is the young gray goose; it will be enough for four. (Goes to the cupboard). The boys will be perished with cold. Strong drink for him who is ready to perish. There is the brandy. (Puts a bottle and two glasses on the table). Wine for him who is heavy of heart. For me, if that woman comes again. (Puts a bottle of red wine and two glasses on the table). (A knock is heard at the door). There they are. No, it cannot be the Boys. They would not knock. Who can it be at this hour? (The knock is repeated, as she opens the door. Enter, an old woman.)

Woman: Good evening, Mrs. Nairn.

Mrs. Nairn: Good evening, Mrs. Widdner. You are late in coming.

Woman: Better late than never, as the saying is.

Mrs. Nairn: Take off your cloak and bonnet; and come to the fire.

Woman: I will sit as I am. I may be going further.

Mrs. Nairn: And where would you be going this time of day?

Woman: I may be going to the House of Many Mansions, if this house is no kinder to me than the house I left.

Mrs. Nairn: Wherever you are going, you will need a cup of tea before you go.

Woman: I will take a cup of tea, out of compliment to you. I will not have it said by the neighbors or by our heavenly Father, that I left this house empty.

Mrs. Nairn: I am sure no one could say that you left your son's house hungry.

Woman: Hungry? No. I have my four meals a day; but no nourishment, no red meat, no red wine.

Mrs. Nairn: A cup of tea will strengthen you.

Woman: I feel the smell of a roasting goose. (Looks in the oven). The very sight of that singing goose makes me hungry. It is a young goose, but large enough for all.

Mrs. Nairn: We are expecting visitors.

Woman: I can see that. The table is set for four; but it would be no trouble to put down another plate, and knife and fork for me; and perhaps a glass. I could do that myself; and, indeed, help to serve the goose as well.

Mrs. Nairn: We will not trouble you, Mrs. Widdner. My daughter is quite capable. But I will make some tea for you.

Woman: And while you are making the tea, I could comfort myself with a drop of the red wine. It is only in a house like this one ever sees red wine.

Mrs. Nairn: It will do you good before going out in the cold. (Fills a small glass).

WOMAN: The wine will make me sleepy. I might perish in the snow. And when the neighbors find me in the morning, they will know it was here I had the drink.

Mrs. Nairn: My daughter will take you as far as the Macpherson's. It is only across the line.

Woman: They are kind people. I could not go there. They would be asking why I did not stay with yourself. I must tell them the truth; and that might make trouble between neighbors.

Mrs. Nairn: Well, when the visitors come, they will have a horse and sleigh. They will take you home.

Woman: I will never set foot in that house again. You know how mild I am. They were unkind to me.

Mrs. Nairn: Your own son would not be unkind to you, if you were reasonable.

Woman: It is not Angus. It is the young woman. I had words with her.

Mrs. Nairn: If it was only words you had, they will have forgotten them by the time you are home again.

Woman: She will not forget as soon as that. They were good words. I was mild as I am with you. I never raised my voice.

Mrs. Nairn: What did she say to you?

Woman: It is not what she said to me. It is what I said to her.

Mrs. Nairn: What did you say?

Woman: I cast up to her, that she was a dry woman, at least since she came into this settlement, and married Angus. No one can tell what happened before that. She lived down in the States. Everyone knows that.

Mrs. Nairn: Those were harsh words.

Woman: It is the truth. And I told her, too, that she would never have a son of her own to put her on the road, whatever.

Mrs. Nairn: Well, Mrs. Widdner, I am sorry I cannot keep you this time. There is only one spare room, and visitors are coming for the night.

Woman: I could sleep on that couch.

Mrs. Nairn: You would be cold in the night.

Woman: I could keep the fire going. There is plenty of fuel.

Mrs. Nairn: But the visitors will be sitting late.

WOMAN: I will not be in the way. Even at home, I do not take off my clothes. It is too cold. I seldom washes my face, and I never combs my hair.

Mrs. Nairn: It would not be proper to sleep in the kitchen. I have been keeping house for sixty years and never brought a visitor to that.

Woman: Then, your own bed is wide. I know it well. I am very small. Feel me. I am no bigger than an old hen.

Mrs. Nairn: To tell you the whole truth, Mrs. Widdner; the visitors are the Boys; they come only once a year, and will want to be alone with ourselves.

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# THE FRONT PAGE

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and human importance of any theatre has nothing to do with whether it is amateur or professional.

Anyhow, this country is much further advanced towards both a Canadian theatre and a Canadian drama than it was five years ago, thanks to the Dominion Drama Festival and perhaps a little also to the Depression.

## WHAT OF THE AUDIENCE?

YOU cannot create a professional theatre in Canada out of nothing; and, at the moment, we have exactly nothing unless we are willing to accept the Dominion Drama Festival as the beginnings of our own theatrical expression. Amateurs are, after all, derivatively "lovers"—amateurs of the drama are lovers of the drama,—and it is from the self-sacrificing labors of these people that we may hope for a National Theatre. Who else is doing anything?

In this connection, it is time we got down to a consideration of our duty as audience, because without an understanding audience all the efforts of players and producers are without avail. Mr. Granville-Barker says: "The audience must be interested in the art of the theatre." Ask yourself this question: Am I interested in the art of the theatre? or do I just go to the show for lazy relaxation or a cheap thrill? If some of us went to hockey matches and football games the way we go to theatres, we wouldn't have any fun at all. And, furthermore, the players wouldn't play so well—because nothing inspires players (whether on field or stage) like a critical audience which knows the value of each stroke and the skill that goes into it. Let each of us see to it that we do not fall under Hamlet's stricture of Polonius: "He's for a jig or a tale of bawdry, or he sleeps."

## THE LATE HARRY W. ANDERSON

THE late Harry W. Anderson (we suppose nobody, since the clergyman who christened him, ever called him Henry) was unquestionably a great political reporter. He brought to that important journalistic task a lively if somewhat sentimental interest in public affairs, a ready pen, a good sense of news, and an extraordinary capacity for making and keeping friendships. There is, however, a considerable difference between being a great political reporter and being a great editor; and the peculiar circumstances of the newspaper on which he was fated to work, while they gave ample scope to his reportorial talents, gave him little or no opportunity to show what he could have done in an editorial capacity. It is one of the more unfortunate characteristics of the journalistic profession that while a promising junior can shift with some ease from one newspaper to another, an able man who has attained a certain age and risen to a certain level of responsibility frequently finds it impossible to dissociate himself from the newspaper to which he happens to be attached, even though the changing character of that newspaper may hold out less and less prospect of any future increase in his power or usefulness.

Whatever he may have felt about his journalistic career, Mr. Anderson had the satisfaction of knowing that he possessed the personal affection and confidence of a larger number of Canadians, of both the highest and the lowest walks of life, than almost any other journalist of his time. Death overtook him just as a new sphere of usefulness, free from the limitations imposed by the newspaper with which he had been connected, was opening up before him. As a result, the underprivileged class of Canadians have lost a good friend and a doughty fighter.

## THE "MR. SAGE" BROADCAST

WE HAVE never quite understood the reasons for the intensity of the resentment aroused in Liberal headquarters by the "Mr. Sage" broadcasts in the last election campaign, and a great deal of the time now being devoted to the inquiry into them by the Radio Committee seems to us to be entirely wasted. It does not appear to us to be a matter of any great importance, at any rate as affecting the conduct of the Radio Commission, whether the personal references by "Mr. Sage" to the leading statesmen of other parties were in good taste or not, nor whether they were written by an author who had no business to be in Canada or by an absolutely undeportable native, nor whether they were described in the broadcast as being sponsored by the Conservative party or by John Jones of Jonesville, P.E.I. None of these conditions appears to us to contravene any established principle for the regulation of broadcasting or for the conduct of government agencies such as the Radio Commission in an election contest.

The "Mr. Sage" script included some references to the fact that Mr. Mackenzie King did not participate in the military operations of the Great War, phrased in such a manner as to convey the inuendo that he ought to have participated. Such allusions have always appeared to us to be among the lowest forms of political electioneering; but they are constantly made by the most responsible Conservative newspapers, they are a commonplace of Conservative campaign speeches (including those of meetings which are broadcasted), and we do not see on what principle they can be kept out of Conservative campaign broadcasts of a dramatic as distinct from an oratorical character. The idea that the Radio Commission should have any concern with the deportability or otherwise of the persons who write, perform or pay for a political broadcast is surely equally fantastic. As for the question of sponsorship, it would no doubt be in the interests of clean campaigning if every communication to the electors, whether over the air, in non-radio meetings, in print or in picture, in cinema or in poster, were required to be sponsored by some responsible individual or organization; but there is no such requirement in any other of these media, and we are at some loss to see why there should be such a requirement in radio.

## A QUESTION OF CREDIT

THE one legitimate subject of public interest which has emerged from the proceedings up to date of the Radio Committee is the question whether the Commission accepted any financial obligation on behalf of the sponsors of the "Mr. Sage" entertainment. That some of the performers were also part-time performers or organizers of performances for the Commission does not seem relevant. (If they were *full-time* servants of the Commission it is of course a different matter; and the Committee last week showed a singular inability to appreciate this important distinction.) But if the Commission took upon itself any obligation whatever to pay for time in privately-owned stations, or for the services of persons engaged in the production of these broadcasts, in the expectation of recouping itself from the promoters of the broadcasts and without having first received cash or a gilt-edged guarantee from those promoters, it was using its credit—which is the nation's credit—in the peculiarly hazardous business of guaranteeing an election bill for a political party. No argument is needed to show that such a transaction would be entirely improper, no matter whether it ultimately resulted in a loss to the Exchequer or not. The Commission is engaged in a business which no doubt necessitates the granting of short-term credit of this kind to many types of business enterprise which employ radio for their advertising, and some of this credit may be actually more risky than that involved in the financing of "Mr. Sage." But the risk in those cases is undertaken for legitimate business reasons and nothing else; in the case of a political broadcast there are too many other factors involved.

## VOLUNTEER CENSORSHIP

THE explanation of Inspector Sockett of the Toronto Morality Squad as to the reason for suppressing "Sailor Beware" is not entirely satisfactory. The play, he says, "was based upon a clear plot of seduction which was not conducive to the good morals of those who might go to see it." Does this mean that any "clear plot of seduction" is necessarily "not conducive" etc. and will have to be suppressed in Toronto? If so, this is going to make the theatrical business very difficult. Quite a number of the best plays from William Shakespeare to Robert Sherwood are based on a "clear plot of seduction." On the other hand, if some clear plots of seduction are conducive to good morals while others are not, why mention the matter of seduction at all? What we want to know is what was the particular quality in "Sailor Beware" that caused it to be banned. And if it was not the fact that it dealt with seduction, but merely the fact that it dealt with seduction in some special way which caused it to be not conducive, etc., then we want to know what that special way was.

THEN AND NOW

—Cartoon by Strube, London.

But the Inspector goes on to say also that "There were several complaints from citizens whose names I do not care to divulge and this was pointed out to the management." And here, we greatly fear, we get down to the real root of the matter. In other words, "Sailor Beware" was suppressed, not because of an opinion of the Morality Squad which should obviously have been formulated and put in effect within twenty-four hours of the opening if it was going to be formulated at all, but because of the opinions of a number of anonymous and wholly self-appointed censors, which opinions Inspector Sockett feels himself compelled to carry out. We are becoming extremely tired of this volunteer government in relation to the art and public entertainment of the city of Toronto, and we think that the public are entitled to know the names of the persons who are thus regulating the theatrical fare of the citizens and entailing a loss of several thousand dollars to the promoters of the Victoria Theatre stock company.

## RISE OF ILLEGITIMACY

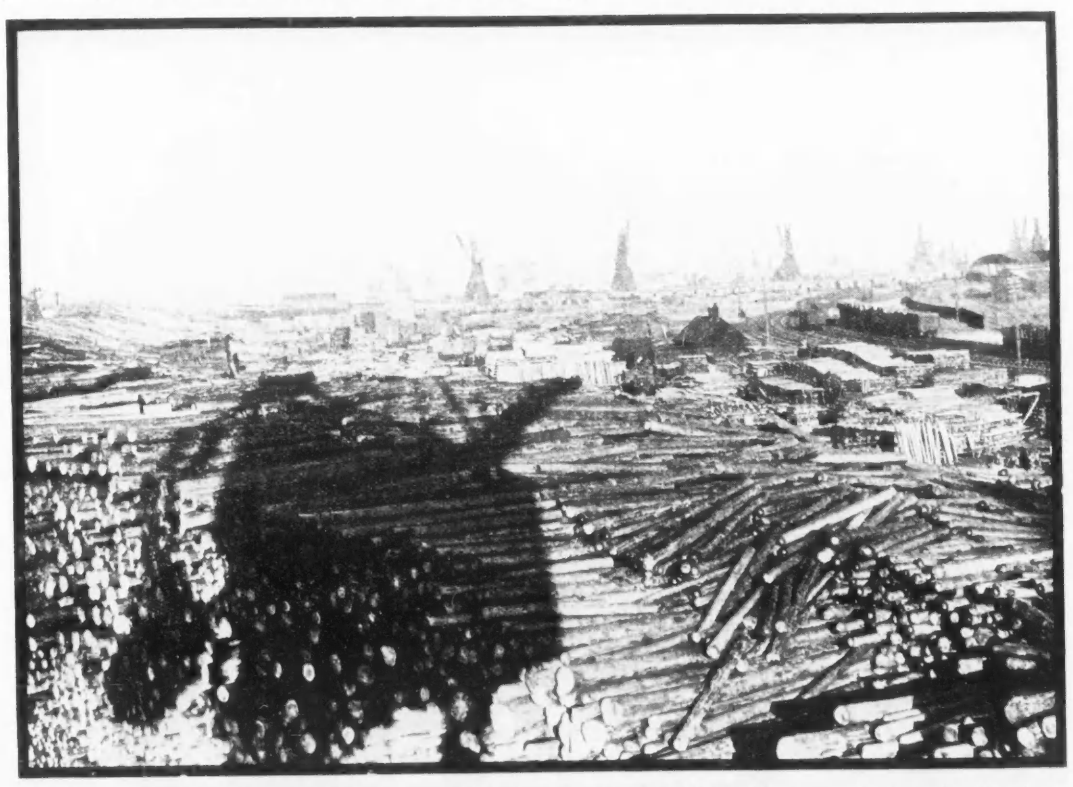
THE Births, Marriages and Deaths Report for Ontario for 1934 which has just come from the King's Printer exhibits the first noticeable decline in the illegitimacy rate for the Province that has been recorded in fifteen years. Actually the rate of increase has been continuous since the beginning of the century, for the slight declines in 1916-19 were obviously the result of the absence of a large part of the male population on active service. Around 1900 the illegitimate births were little over one per cent of the total of all births; in 1933 they had risen to the distressing figure of 4.4 per cent. In 1934 they fell to slightly over 4.0 per cent, a decrease too great to be wholly accounted for by the fact that a certain number of the unmarried male population were then, as in the war, being looked after in camps under discipline. The decline between 1933 and 1934 was entirely in the class of cases relating to women of 21 and under—the class, obviously, about which there should be the greatest concern. Of the women who became mothers during 1934 and who were 25 or younger, no less than 7.1 per cent gave birth to illegitimate children.

The only additional information available on this subject, namely, a table showing the distribution of legitimate and illegitimate births in cities and towns of 5,000 and over, does not lend much color to the theory that increased illegitimacy is associated with an increased foreign population. The highest illegitimacy rate in the Province is that of London, at 8.7 per cent of total births; and neither London nor its surrounding country contains a strongly foreign population. The next is Ottawa with 7.2 per cent. Toronto has 6.2 per cent, Kingston 7 per cent, and Windsor alone of the larger centres has less than 4.5 per cent, a circumstance which we fear is attributable to its proximity to Detroit rather than to its superior morality.

The change in social habits, and especially the greatly increased freedom of young women from parental control, undoubtedly provides the explanation for most of this alarming increase. The percentage of women gainfully employed rose from 12.0 per cent in 1901 to 17.1 per cent in 1931, and it is notorious that the whole of the increase and probably more was in industrial and office employment rather than domestic. Private domestic service in 1931 accounted for less than a quarter of the gainfully occupied women. Society is undoubtedly paying a price for the discovery that female labor is more advantageous than male in some non-domestic occupations.

## NOVA SCOTIA COOPERATIVES

THE Right Rev. Richard Roberts, Moderator of the United Church, performed an important service to genuine religion when he drew attention last week to the work being done by St. Francis Xavier University in the promotion of co-operative organizations and small-ownership enterprises in Nova Scotia. This is one of the most interesting socio-economic experiments on the North American continent, and is the outcome of a new philosophical tendency within the Roman communion which seems destined to be of world-wide importance; and there is nothing in its character to make it unsuitable for imitation in Protestant communities unless we except its evident ability and determination to get along without invoking the aid of the state. If it be true that even in these troublous times, small communities can work out their own economic salvation if they can only get competent leadership, it may well be the duty of the churches—which are the community in its spiritual aspect—to provide that leadership.



TRY TO COUNT THEM AND HAVE A NERVOUS BREAKDOWN! Here are pit-props by the thousand at Cardiff Docks, waiting to be shipped to collieries all over Wales.

# COMPANY: A PLAY

(Continued from Page Two)

Woman: Then why did you not tell me the truth at first?

Mrs. Nairn: One does not need to tell all that is in one's mind.

Woman: That is what they are saying about you. If you had told me the truth, it would be easier for yourself and for me.

Mrs. Nairn: Well, now you know why I cannot keep you the night.

Woman: The Boys? One of them would be Norman?

Mrs. Nairn: Yes.

Woman: Yes, the youngest. I remember well the night he was born in that same bed, when Himself came for me in the hour of need.

Mrs. Nairn: But that is forty years ago.

Woman: Forty years; but I never forget a kindness. If Himself were alive, he would not grudge me a night's lodging.

Mrs. Nairn: No, nor a week's, nor a month's. You had that often enough before, and since he slipped away. But I cannot keep you tonight. Come another time.

Woman: If Norman knew that I was being put out in the snow—me who was the first to wash him—he would not close an eye in the spare bed this night. Besides it would give him a bad name among the neighbors.

Mrs. Nairn: Well, I will speak with my daughter.

Woman: You need not speak with your daughter. I will speak with her myself. She will be glad to share her bed with me, although it is smaller than yours.

Mrs. Nairn: You will not speak with my daughter. You will go into my bed. I will bring your tea there; and when the goose is carved, perhaps a piece of goose and a glass of wine. Be quick before my daughter comes, and I will make the tea. (Exit to pantry).

Catherine (casting her disguise of cloak and bonnet under the couch): That is so like Mother. (Enter Mrs. Nairn, carrying tray). What are you doing with the tray, Mother?

Mrs. Nairn: I might need something in the night. (Exit with tray into bedroom).

Catherine (as sleigh bells are heard): The Boys are coming.

Mrs. Nairn (enters, still carrying tray): Where has the woman gone?

Catherine: What woman, Mother?

Mrs. Nairn: Mrs. Widdiner.

Catherine: Never mind Mrs. Widdiner. (Sleigh bells much louder). Here come the Boys.

Mrs. Nairn: I must be losing my mind.

In Montreal

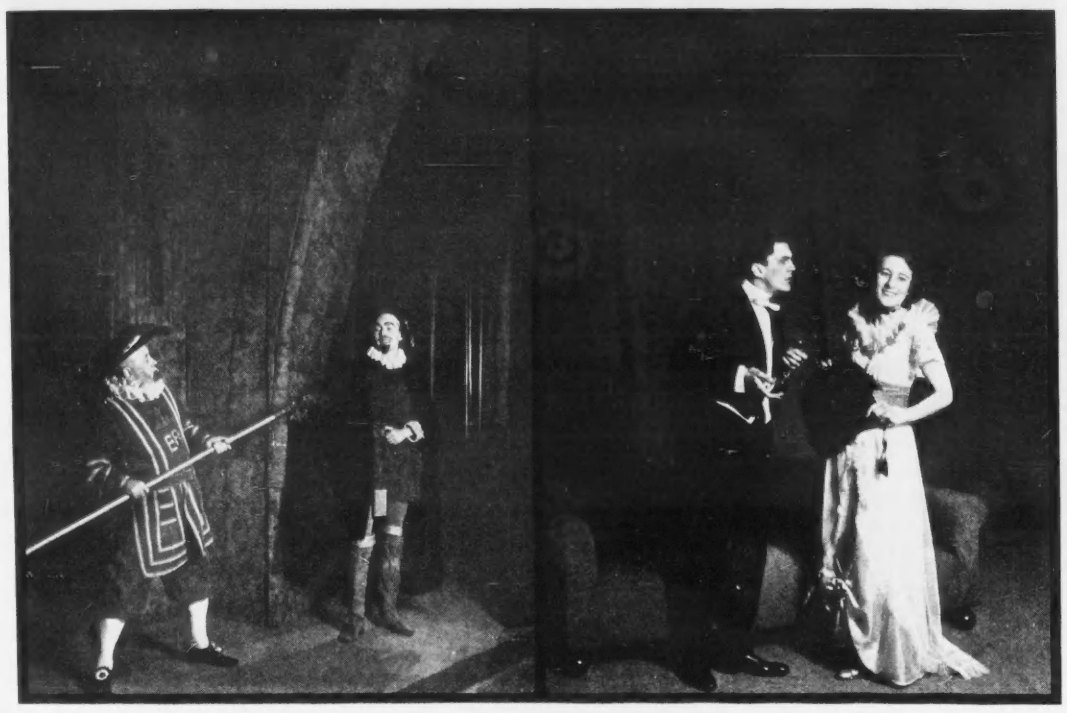
men of affairs naturally stop at the Windsor because of its reputation for dignified comfort and unobtrusive, courteous service and its convenient location—and because the Windsor is recognized as the proper place for business and social meetings.

Let your Montreal headquarters always be

The Windsor

On Dominion Square

J. ALDERIC RAYMOND, VICE PRESIDENT WILFRED A. STEAD, MANAGER



DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL. *Left.* "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets", by George Bernard Shaw, presented by The Montreal Repertory Theatre, directed by Martha Allan. Whitfield Aston as The Beefeater, and Jack Ralph as The Man. *Right.* "Overruled", by George Bernard Shaw, presented by The Beaches Library Drama League of Toronto, directed by Forrest Telfer. Nancy Caudle as Mrs. Juno, Eric Aldwinckle as Mr. Lunn. —*Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.*

*—National Affairs*

# THE SCILLAS CAN TAKE IT

BY JUDITH ROBINSON

*Ottawa*

THE budget debate is doing as well as can be expected. But not as well as the scillas.

The scillas are all in flower on the south slope of Parliament Hill. Among the young green of the grass their blue is very beautiful. The gardener who takes the south slope says Scillas, are they? Some calls them crocuses, some calls them blue bells. He's forgot their name himself, they were put in so long ago. It must be thirty years anyway, he says, and they've come up every spring, since without nobody's help.

Thirty years ago was 1906. The Fielding Budget of 1906 provided for an estimated capital and current expenditure of eighty-two million dollars and forecast a deficit of seven. It introduced a new departure in Canadian customs, the intermediate tariff, and set aside eleven million dollars of Canada's revenue to pay interest on the public debt on behalf of His Majesty's Conservative Opposition. Hon. G. E. Foster Viewed With Alarm. This budget was, he said, prime evidence of governmental extravagance. Let the Liberals go on at this rate and by next year the country would be groaning under taxation designed to meet a 120-million-dollar budget. But the Leader of the Opposition was not without hope. The country could yet be saved. Mr. Borden told the Ottawa Y.M.C.A. Indirect taxation, patriotism and public ownership of railways would save it. He was convinced. These 30th and the 40th birthday of Hon. R. L. Borden. Thirty years is a long time ago.

A LONG time Mr. Dunning's budget provides for an estimated expenditure of 561 million dollars, an estimated revenue of 416 million, and a deficit that won't be quite 100 millions if Mr. Dunning's pious hopes come true. It breaks the news to the Canadian taxpayer that sixty-two cents of his federal tax dollar go to meet fixed charges and immutable expenses that include 134 millions of interest on the public debt. It proclaims an infant trade pact in Mr. Fielding's old intermediate tariff, and sets up a big brass eight per cent. sales tax for the attacks of His Majesty's Opposition. Mr. Bennett leading the van, attacks are begun. The budget battle is joined. In the Green Chamber on Parliament Hill it rages hottest about the question whether Mr. Dunning's zeal for Ultimate Equilibrium is or is not pulling too much off the backs of ultimate consumers.

Well beyond yonder are the scillas all in flower. They've spread wonderful in thirty years, the gardener says, and that's a comfort.

PRIMARY lessons in fish selling brightened the Fisheries estimates. Mr. A. W. Neill of Comox-Alberni, B.C., thinks that advertising the bad smell of bad fish is not the best way to sell good fish like sockeye salmon. He thinks further that platitudes published at government expense do not help fish sales. He expounded his thoughts to Fisheries Minister Michaud, taking Fisheries Department advertisements as his text. One "that has been published for months and months" he described as describing the loss of appetite suffered by a gentleman who was served with stale fish in a restaurant. The Member for Comox-Alberni does not think it a good way to popularize sea foods.

"No one," he thinks, "reading that advertisement would run violently down a steep place to order fish." No one, he thinks, would be filled with longing for sockeye salmon by the platitudinous information conveyed on Fisheries Department authority that "It's a rule of life that quality wins." He believes that in advertising fish as in other things, "you can print a lot of things that are true but no use printing."

Upon that sound foundation of conviction Mr. Neill built a philosophical superstructure of advice on advertising in general. By the time he got around to soap his Independent Liberal exposition of the value of phoning advertising had aroused the interest of the Conservative Leader. Always willing to help in a good cause, Mr. Bennett joined the debate, but alas he had remembered Bubbles and mixed babies. His contribution to the enlightenment of Mr. Michaud was the new and surprising information that Sir John Millais and none other painted the fat child in the tin tub whose charms are associated with the classic outlines. "He won't be happy till he gets it."

Careless of rash bachelor amendments, the Member for Comox-Alberni went on to point his lesson's moral to Federal Fisheries Michaud. "That advertisement sold more soap than would have been sold if the picture had shown the child slipping on a cake of soap and breaking its neck."

THE truth of the Member for Comox-Alberni's remarks on fish was acknowledged by other Hon. Members. Unhappily, there are as yet no signs that acknowledgment will be followed by reform. Political fishmongers of Parliament Hill still cry stale fish upon each other through the long hours of debate in House and Senate. Parliamentarians who might and it wise to justify themselves by their works before the eyes of a skeptical electorate are too busy throwing oratorical codfish to bother. Let the words "blank cheque" be spoken in Green Chamber or in Red, from both sides the statesmen rise to recriminate, tireless and tiresome as squabbling children. If talking will do it Conservatives are going to brand "brand" is the word—the Government of Mr. King as a set of blanker blank cheqpers than Mr. Bennett and his Orders-in-Council ever knew how to be. If talking will do it Liberals must maintain to the last minute of the fray that the blank cheques they vote Mr. King are much less blank than the blank-blank cheques that irresponsible Conservatives used to vote to their irresponsible leader.

When blank cheques fail, there are always election promises. On Parliament Hill it still seems to be news that politicians and political parties do not keep election promises. There is also Beauharnois. Only the other day, smelling just like old times, Beauharnois turned up again. Mr. Coldwell, C.C.F., of Rosetown-Biggar, Sask., turned it up. Quick as a wink Mr. Bennett, Conr., of Calgary West, sought the perfume and rose to read a couple of chapters of Sir Austen Chamberlain's autobiography on a point of privilege. There ensued a painful parliamentary scene. Prime Minister Mackenzie King ignored the point of privilege, stuck in his heels and refused to return to the Valley of Humiliation. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Coldwell, he said, were mentors. They had dug up the corpse of ex-Senator MacDougald's shame and dragged it in just to hurt his feelings. Mr. Bennett thundered bass denial. Mr. Coldwell fluted tenor ditto. The Minister of Militia from his place threw in a couple of Gaelic war cries. They sounded like Gaelic anyway. Hon. Members thumped desks and yelled shame. It was twenty minutes before Mr. King got his cloak of parliamentary authority decently spread over the remains of Beauharnois. Even then the smell hung around. However, it was not noted. Hon. Members had got around to the Labor Department estimates and were busy throwing blank cheques.

The third month of the first session of the Eighteenth Parliament of Canada is begun.

SCORE one up for the C.C.F. Leader. Mr. Woodsworth: "With regard to this great unemployment problem which faces us, I get so tired of reiterating."

Voice from the Liberal benches: "So do we."

Mr. Woodsworth: "Then why don't you do something about it?"

THIS the sunset of life gives him mystical lore. Hon. C. H. Cahan, M.P., seventy-seven and a Montreal Conservative anyway, goes psychic for the benefit of new and impatient Liberals in Radio Committee: "Plenty of time, plenty of time. The session will not be over until July."

FINANCE MINISTER DUNNING'S zeal for Empire trade hatches: British born baby chicks get in on the free list. If they're still babies when they arrive they do. If not, see poultry tariff.

MR. A. A. HEAPS, M.P., C.C.F., speaks for himself and a lot of others: "I would far rather the Government make mistakes in attempting to do something than do very little and make no mistakes at all."

HAPPY moment of a Liberal Prime Minister: When the Liberal Premier of Ontario came into the Commons gallery on budget day and the loud thunder of desk-thumping rose from Liberal ranks to greet him.

THE voice of one crying in the Senate: Hon. Senator John Haig, of Winnipeg: "I want to warn the Government that Western cities cannot carry the relief load any longer. Unless the Government bears a larger share of the burden . . . the credit of municipalities and provinces and finally of the Dominion will go down."

INSIDIOUS bilingualism infects rural Ontario: Thomas Thompson, M.P., of Lanark, starts rolling his own Gallicisms: "The marole of our people, Mr. Speaker . . . ."

MR. BENNETT avoids overstatement: "Sir Joseph Flavelle is a man of many enemies . . . a few friends . . . ."

ADD budgetary gestures: Stump-pullers of United Kingdom manufacture may henceforth enter Canada duty-free. The United Kingdom makes such a lot of stump-pullers.

DIRECTED PRIZE WINNER. Mrs. Arthur C. Brickenden, who directed "Twenty-five Cents", the Canadian play by W. Eric Harris which won the Bessborough Trophy for the best play and the Barrie Jackson Trophy for the best Canadian play at the Dominion Drama Festival.

—*Photo by Walter Dixon, London.*


ALUMINUM
reduced
deadweight
4240 pounds

**This Aluminum semi-trailer unit, operated by the British American Oil Company, has a gross weight of 33,910 lbs. A similar unit of heavier metal would weigh 38,150 lbs.**

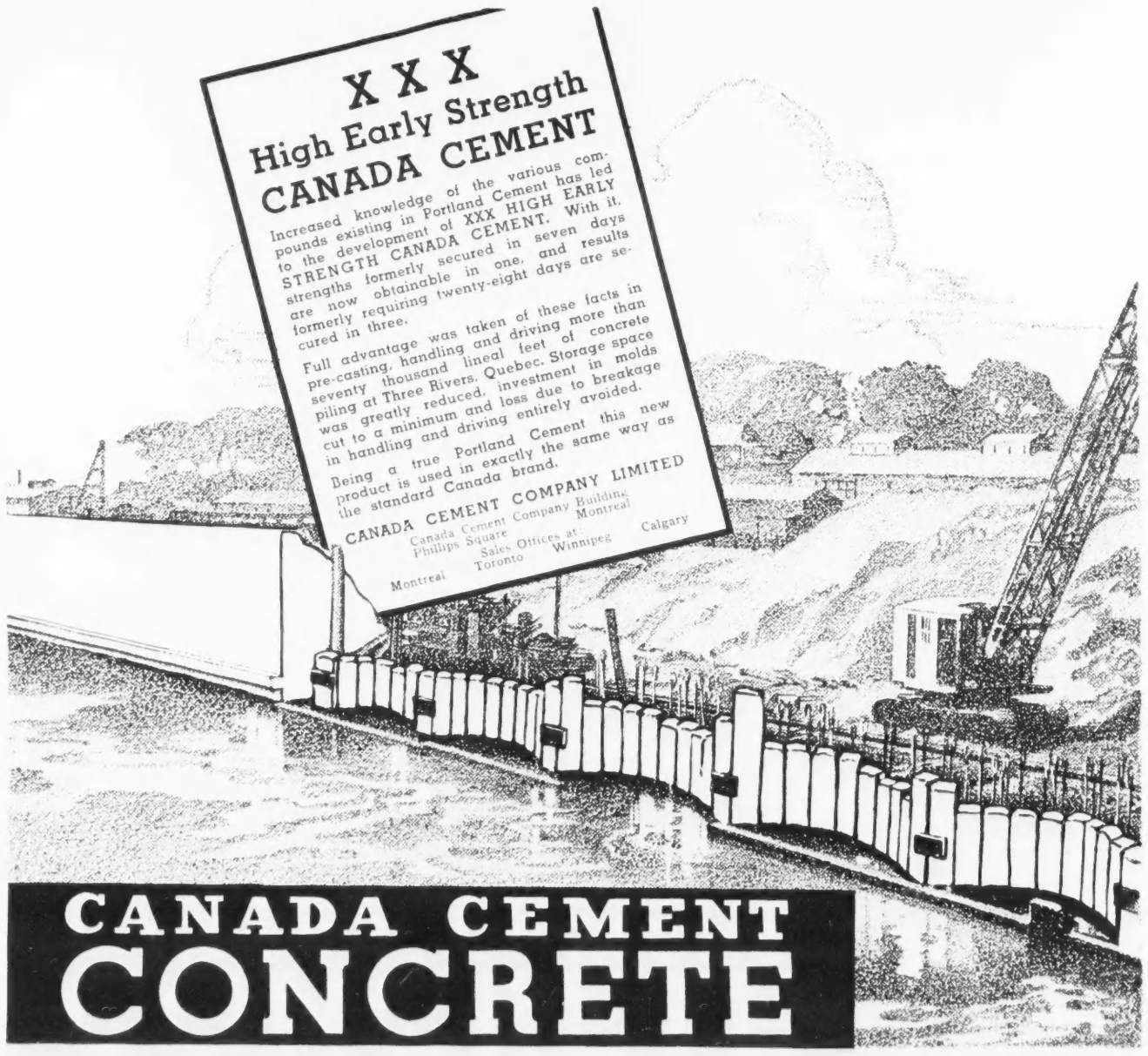
**Simple subtraction shows a saving in *dead weight* of 4240 lbs. Truck operators are gladly paying the slight extra cost of Aluminum bodies and tanks because they *prefer to put pay load ahead of dead load.***

*Write the Company at 158 Sterling Road, Toronto, for full particulars.*

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED
TORONTO and MONTREAL

ALUMINUM
EQUAL STRENGTH WITH LESS THAN HALF THE WEIGHT





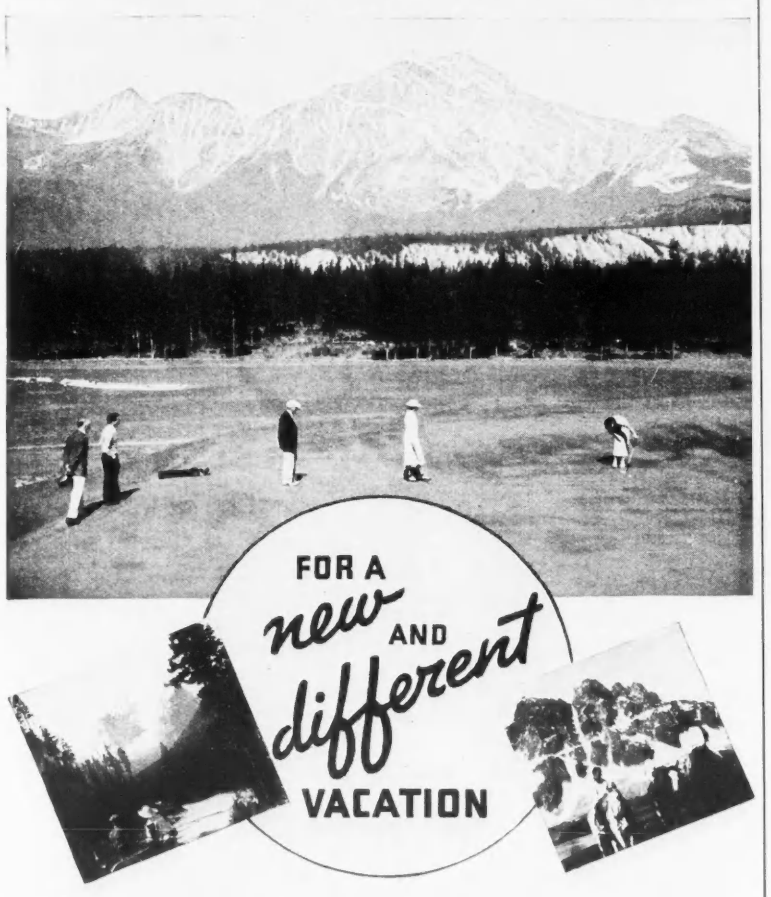

CANADA CEMENT
CONCRETE

The "FIRST QUART" Tells the Story

Out of the experience of thousands of motorists has been developed a simple method of comparing oil performance . . . the "First Quart" Test. It is just a matter of noting how many miles you go after a drain-and-refill before you have to add a quart. If you are obliged to add oil too frequently, try the "First Quart" Test with Quaker State. See if you don't go farther before you have to add that tell-tale first quart. And, the oil that stands up best between refills is giving your motor the *safest* lubrication. Quaker State Oil Refining Co. of Canada, Ltd., Toronto.
*Made in Canada*

A MUTUAL COMPANY
NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
*Solid as the Continent*
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA
ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

JASPER NATIONAL PARK
IN THE CANADIAN ROCKIES




COME this year to Jasper, America's largest alpine playground. A thousand and one delightful surprises await you—the moderate cost, the modern accommodation of Canadian National's Jasper Park Lodge — the championship golf course — the warmed outdoor swimming pool. Motor or ride through this mountain wonderland. Enjoy hiking, climbing, fishing, golfing at their best; or loaf luxuriously in the Canadian Rockies. Jasper Park Lodge rates are low — from $7.00 per day including meals — open June 13th to September 15th.

A Jasper Park vacation will live in your memory—every fairway of its famed golf course presents a new and unforgettable vista of towering peaks. Its miles of motor roads and trails lead to scenes of rarest beauty—Maligne Lake, Athabaska Falls, Angel Glacier. Here, in the tonic mountain air, action and rest can be combined to provide the perfect vacation.

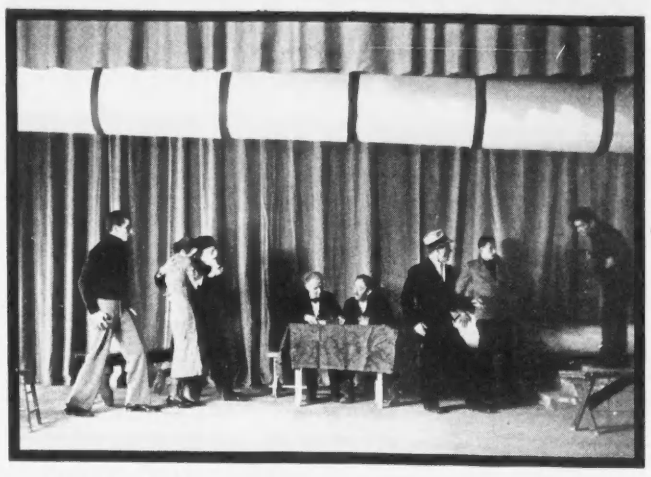
Jasper is on the Main Line of the Canadian National Railways — the route of the famous "Continental Limited", daily between Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Jasper and Vancouver.

Plan to visit Vancouver, en fete this year from July 1st to September 7th, commemorating its Fiftieth Anniversary.

*For two vacations in one, continue from Vancouver or Prince Rupert on a Canadian National Steamer through the protected Inside Passage to Alaska.*

En route to Jasper and Vancouver, plan to stop over at Minaki Lodge, in Canada's famous Lake of the Woods Region. Canadian National serves all Canada from coast to coast and any Canadian National Ticket Agent will gladly furnish full information regarding Jasper, Alaska and vacation resorts in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Low Summer Fares.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS
TO EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL. "Winterset", by Maxwell Anderson, presented by The Ottawa Drama League, directed by Julia Murphy. Left to right: Dale Macdonald as Garth, Lorraine Bate as Miriamne, F. L. C. Pereira as Esdras, Leslie Chance as Judge Gaunt, Herbert Fripp as the Hobo, Sidney Webb as Trock Estrella, Tom Palmer as Mio, Howard Stannard as Shadow. —*Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.*

# NO REAL ISSUE

## BY WALTER LIPPMANN

THE exchange of speeches between the Administration and the official spokesmen of business is not likely to butter many parsnips. They all recognize, of course, that the great need is more employment. But it is rather difficult to say what, if any, is the official theory of the organized business men.

There is a very good reason why the business men are unable to formulate a program for dealing with unemployment. It is that within the realm of business there are two sharply contradictory policies at work and two opposing philosophies. One of these is the old-fashioned scheme of increasing business by lowering the price, by giving more value for the same money or the same value for less money. The other is politely called stabilization: it used to be called monopoly and restraint of trade. It consists in maintaining the price, of closing down the plant rather than to sell at a price low enough to attract customers. Broadly speaking, the industries which have practiced competition have had the smallest amount of unemployment and the most substantial recovery whereas those which have insisted on keeping themselves stabilized on a high and rigid price level have provided the least work and are still the most depressed.

IT IS because business men have not made up their minds which of these two policies they really believe in that they are unable to speak convincingly. It is also the reason why they have gotten themselves so tangled up in the New Deal controls. For obviously, in so far as business men take the line of monopoly, demand exclusive tariff protection and the right to maintain high and rigid prices by agreements of various sorts, two things must happen. They must expect the government to do something to control their monopolies and they must expect farmers and wage earners to ask for the same sort of privilege.

The New Deal, as represented by the N.R.A., the A.A.A., the Guffey act, the Bankhead cotton act and the like, was in essence an attempt to give to certain strong groups of farmers, to well organized groups of wage earners, and to competitive industries, something of that monopolistic control of production and prices which many branches of large corporate business enjoy.

THE basic weakness of the President's philosophy, as disclosed so glaringly in his Baltimore speech, is that he assents to the monopolistic system, apparently believes it to be inevitable, but would like to let the farmers and the trades unions participate in it. Competition he looks upon as chaotic and cutthroat and unplanned. And his ideal of the economic order would seem to be one in which every interest was organized and stabilized on fixed prices, fixed wages and a fixed dole. There is no use denying that this is a popular philosophy. In fact, it is the dominant philosophy in this country today.

The railroads believe in it, or at least those railroads which would rather have higher fares than more passengers. The steel industry, at least until competition took hold and began to bring it to life, preferred to sell no steel at higher prices rather than some steel at lower prices. The farmers have been taught to believe in it under the A.A.A. The American Federation of Labor believes in it as the law and the gospels: it insists that it is better to be unemployed than to work at less than the established union rate. The relief workers believe in it, insisting that no one shall be encouraged to go back to work at less than a fixed rate of wages.

ON THIS fundamental principle there is no difference between Mr. Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt, between the New Era and the New Deal. Mr. Hoover was a furious stabilizer of business throughout the '20s, and Mr. Roosevelt has simply gone him one better by seeking to stabilize agriculture, labor, and dependency as well. Both men have been on the same road, both believing that by agreements, by fiat or otherwise, they could regulate the economic system better than by competition. The period of Mr. Hoover's leadership in the Department of Commerce witnessed the greatest growth of monopoly, of price control and production control, the most radical departure from American individualism in the history of the Republic. The period of Mr. Roosevelt's leadership has witnessed a great extension of that same principle to more and more organized groups.

Those who would like to go as far as Mr. Hoover went but not so far as Mr. Roosevelt has gone are open to the charge that they like monopolistic power for themselves, but would like agriculture and labor to be competitive. They can make no impression on the mass of the people. If the country is to turn its back on the New Deal it will have to turn its back on the New Era as well. It will have to believe again in competition as the great regulator of industry. For it offers the only alternative to an industrial system ruled by the government.

COMPETITION offers, too, the only way to the restoration of full employment. For it is plain that if no one will sell except at more than the market price, and no one will work at less than a wage which is above the market, and no one will go off the relief rolls unless the wage is much higher than the dole, there must be permanent depression, permanent unemployment, and a permanent dole. They are made permanent by the refusal to sell goods and to go to work for less than arbitrarily fixed prices and wages. And we shall have just as much slack business and just as much unemployment and just as large relief rolls as we consent to having: it is a matter of letting prices, wages, and the dole remain fixed above the rate at which the market will absorb goods and labor.

• •

He had tried hard several times, but failed. There had always been some excuse: his youth, appearance, financial status. This time he was determined. There would be no more nonsense.

Brusquely he elbowed his way through dozens of applicants, past private desks, directly into the office of the chief executive.

"Now, look here—" he began. He spoke forcefully, brushing aside all protests.

Ten minutes later, smiling scornfully at the waiting mob, he marched out. At last, he was on relief.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Lake Ontario Tips!

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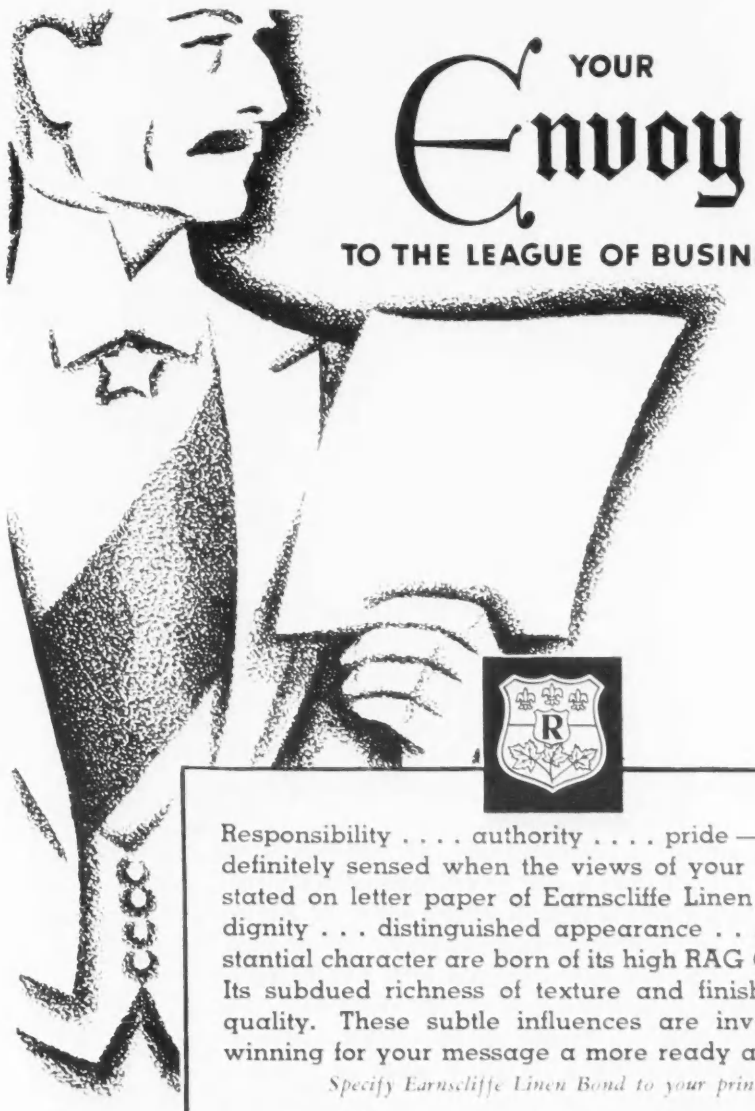

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# MUSICAL EVENTS

BY CHRISTOPHER WOOD

THE Toronto Conservatory of Music celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a Jubilee Concert in Massey Hall on Monday, April 27th. The Conservatory Choir—which is by now widely known—the Conservatory Orchestra, and soloists picked from the best of the students were the performers. Two works by the Principal and Vice-Principal—both choral works—were sung by the choir, that by Sir Ernest being a first performance. There were two other first performances—first performances in Canada, that is—the Concerto for Strings by D. Evans, and the Concerto for Piano with Trumpet and Strings by Shostakovitch. The Evans Concerto opened the concert, and proved to be a work of solidity and good string writing, but not remarkable for originality in either melodic invention or development. But it was an effective work, and the string section of the orchestra did an excellent job of playing it. Then Jean McLachlan sang Schubert's Die Allmacht, accompanied by the orchestra. It is a wonderfully beautiful and impressive work, and Miss McLachlan sang it with a noble sincerity. Her voice, while a little weak as yet in the lowest register, is one of the finest contralto voices to be heard in Toronto in recent years, and the artistic quality of her work is of the best. After this the Choir sang Healey Willan's An Apostrophe to the Heavenly Hosts—a capella—the words of which were compiled by the Rev. H. G. Hiscocks and Dixon Wagner from Eastern Liturgies. It is a work of marvelous beauty, as far as one could judge, but the performance left something to be desired as the choir was far from being at its best. But this choir gets through an amazing amount of work in a season, and with this in mind it was not hard to forgive some shortcomings. Elia Koch, a blind girl, played next the Beethoven Piano Concerto in G Major—the first movement. She displayed a wonderful beauty of tone and phrasing, and this with a fine musical intelligence more than compensated for a certain lack of brilliance. Brilliant piano students are nothing uncommon nowadays, but musical intelligence is far rarer, and probably more to be desired. After the intermission came first the Shostakovitch concerto played by Esther Hoffman. This work is by a contemporary Russian composer, a man highly thought of by the present soviet regime, though I have heard that of late he has had a little trouble with the powers that be over there because of some subversive attitudes. I did not notice anything particularly subversive about his music, which is lively and interesting and not obtrusively modern. Miss Hoffman played it with all the required verve and precision, and the orchestra did remarkably well with its difficult difficult accompaniment, which, following the newer manner is really far more than accompaniment. Next Stanley Soloman played the last two movements of the Tschaikowski Violin Concerto with remarkable facility and accuracy, and very definite evidence of a growing musical intelligence. In the last movement, which is very difficult, I do not think there was one discrepancy in intonation. This red-haired lad—the youngest to appear on the program—was applauded most enthusiastically and most deservedly. Then the orchestra played another number—the Finale from the Symphony in G major by Kalinnikov. This orchestra is entirely composed of students, except for a few of the wind parts and a slight stiffening in the lower strings by members of the faculty. They did a very good job of this not easy work, and Ettore Mazzoleni, the conductor, deserves great praise for the high excellence attained, not only in this work but in all the accompaniments as well. It is, perhaps, one of the hardest feats to keep absolute control over an orchestra composed largely of youngsters who, in the excitement of the concert are only too apt to run away with things. There was very little running away indeed, at this concert, and that there was so little was undoubtedly due for the most part to excellent training, and also to the firm hands given by the concert-master. Concluding the concert was Sir Ernest MacMillan's new work, a setting of the Te Deum Laudamus for Chorus and Orchestra. It is a magnificently effective work, brilliant but sincere, and at times even profoundly moving. The choir more than redeemed themselves and sang this work, which Sir Ernest conducted himself, with fine sonority and finish. It formed a fitting conclusion to a concert which marked the fiftieth year of the Conservatory's profound cultural influence in Toronto and the whole of Canada.

JEANNE PENGELLY, soprano, who has recently been successful in achieving that coveted goal of all singers, the Metropolitan Opera, gave a recital in Eaton Auditorium on Tuesday, April 28th. The first half of the program, in which, I think, the singer displayed on the whole her best work, was devoted entirely to opera, commencing with Wagner. The first of the two numbers by this composer sounded rather too careful and was consequently a little dull, but the second—Elisabeth's Prayer—was very much better, with sincere emotional effect. The Verdi was better still, and the group of Handel and Gluck was characterized by really lovely smooth singing. But it was in the Puccini that the greatest perfection was attained. Both Vissi D'arte from "Tosca" and Un bel di from "Butterfly" were beautifully sung with an intimate grasp of their emotional content, and an excellent feeling for the varying expressiveness of this composer's flexible and charming melodies. The latter half of the program included two songs composed for and dedicated to Jeanne Pengelly by Bernard Longbottom—Slumber Song and A Child's First Steps. Both were pretty and singable little works of a rather commonplace type, and the singer made the most of their pantomimic qualities. The following group was of Russian songs in which Tschaikovski's altogether too familiar song, "None but the Lonely Heart," masqueraded under the title of "Yearning," so that I hoped for the best even while I feared the worst. But even had it been something else, Tschaikovski's name in close and intimate connection with such a word as yearning is hardly reassuring. However, the singer restrained herself nobly, and the audience was able to remain comfortably dry for the most part, though there was some sporadic nose-blowing at the finish. The last group was of lighter and shorter works, and concluded with Hageman's "At the Well," a vocally brilliant song of extraordinarily little musical value. One well-chosen encore ended the concert, for, due to the lateness of the hour, Mrs. Pengelly was not to be persuaded to sing more. One wishes that other singers would sometimes show similar restraint. There is still some weakness of quality about this singer's high notes, and at times a trifle of "breathiness." But there can be no question of the genuine power and beauty of her voice as a whole, nor of her dramatic taste. Her accompanist, Edgar Goodaire, was not very satisfactory, displaying a tendency to lag. In addition to accompanying he played a group of organ solos, which included Bach's Toccata and Fugue in D minor.

POUL BAI, to whom has been assigned the role of Scarpia in "La Tosca", to be presented at the Royal Alexandra Theatre by The Opera Guild of Toronto, is a great lover of outdoor life and is here seen, with his faithful dog, while enjoying a camp holiday.

LAST Sunday night the choir of Howard Park United Church presented in the course of the service a number of choral and organ works by Dr. Alfred Whitehead of Montreal. Dr. Whitehead himself played the organ solos, which included, besides two works of his own, a sonata by Mendelssohn. His playing was always clear and authoritative, and possessed great delicacy of expression. A Motet in the Mixo-Lydian Mode and the Chorus "The King of Heaven" were the major works performed. Both are sincerely lovely, differing, of course, very widely in character. The latter was the more immediately effective, but unfortunately the semi-chorus in the gallery was unable to keep on pitch which destroyed the beautiful effect which should have been attained. Other works were a Chorus, "Hast Thou Not Known," based on a tune by Pierre Dagues, a composer of the sixteenth century; "Unto Us a Boy is Born," an arrangement of a fifteenth century Christmas carol; and the two organ numbers of the offertory, the first a Cradle Song of the hymn tune, "Irby," and the second a Pastorale on the hymn tune, "Winchester."

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## MUSIC NOTES

MADAME JEANNE DUSSEAU, who has recently returned from New York, was engaged by Mr. Eugene Goossens to sing the soprano solo part of the Blessed Damozel by Debussy with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra and the Festival Chorus at the final pair of concerts for the season of 1935-36 on April 24th and 25th. This was Madame Dusseau's second appearance with the Cincinnati Orchestra under Mr. Goossens and she scored an ovation, brilliantly upholding her reputation as one of the most distinguished Debussy singers of the day. The concerts, as usual for the closing events of the season, were made gala occasions, the performances being heard by an audience of some four thousand people each night.

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# THE FILM PARADE

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

### "UNDER TWO FLAGS"

DOES anyone ever read Ouida any more? Or Frances Hodgson Burnett? I'm sure they don't. At least in my daily check-up of popular or street-car reading I have never come across either "Under Two Flags" or "Little Lord Fauntleroy." Perhaps a few nostalgic old ladies in Aged Peoples' Homes still find themselves on familiar ground in a world where Earls thunder at their cringing tenantry, and beautiful café girls on the edge of the desert live the lives of lay Florence Nightingales. These old ladies would probably be in perfect sympathy with Sergeant Victor (Ronald Colman), the hero of "Under Two Flags," who stuck so manfully to his notions of class distinction even in the desert, turning down the fiery but socially negligible Cigarette at the very first sight of a distinguished young lady (Rosalind Russill) from home.

From the modern or classless point of view Sergeant Victor's treatment of Cigarette (Claudette Colbert) was pretty shabby, and it is doubtful if he would have got away with it anywhere except in the reading room of the Old Ladies' Home, or in the movies; whose points of view so curiously coincide. It's a very odd spectacle to see the screen breathlessly catching up to the old-fashioned novel, discovering with every new picture a fresh affinity with the familiar plots, melodramatic devices, moral standards and austere social distinctions that appealed so strongly to our ancestors.

It has been remarked before but is worth noting again that what goes on inside the movies has no relation whatever with what goes on outside. Outside we have May day demonstrations, the League of Nations Society holding a gas mask parade, strikes, collisions, agitations; and inside we are immediately absorbed into problems of the rights of primogeniture, the claims of the false heir to Dolincourt Castle, the fortunes of the disguised aristocrat, Sergeant Victor, who joined the Foreign Legion to forget, who rode his horse as a gentleman should ("Gad the fellow must have been a groom in England!" they said of him around regimental headquarters,) and, as a gentleman should, snubbed Little Miss Nobody who ran the estaminet and made up to the proud Lady Valencia, niece of the regimental Colonel.

In other words, "Under Two Flags" is sound popular entertainment. There's no other picture in town, except, of course, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," where you can more completely escape from the unpleasant present into the elegant past. Director John Ford hasn't done a great deal with his actors (except in the case of Claudette Colbert's flashingly coquettish Cigarette,) but he has done wonderful things with sand dunes and with the spectacle of endless armies of Arabs pouring in successive waves and with an effect of strangely inhuman menace, across the desert slopes. There's a touch of "Beau Geste" in "Under Two Flags" and a good deal, especially in the photography, of "The Lost Legion." But the prevailing influence is Ouida. For Ouida understood that people fled to romance, as they fled to the Foreign Legion, in order to forget. And she took care that nothing would creep in to remind them of reality. She was a born screen writer, but born before her time.

### "THE PRISONER OF SHARK ISLAND"

"THE Prisoner of Shark Island" is a film which has both dramatic interest and historical importance. It deals with the case of Dr. Samuel Mudd, the unhappy country physician who set the leg of John Wilkes Booth and so, unwittingly and in the honorable discharge of duty, helped the murderer of Lincoln to escape. For this, Mudd was sentenced for life to imprisonment in the penal colony of Shark Island. "The Prisoner of Shark Island" is the story of a political martyrdom, strongly and honestly handled, especially in the early sequences. It might, indeed, have been as great a picture as "The Dreyfus Case" if Warner Baxter had been as compelling an actor as Cedric Hardwicke, and if the producers had been content to treat their material dispassionately, omitting the unnecessary and over-familiar violence of the prison scenes at the end.

As it stands, the case of Dr. Samuel Mudd vs. the American people is a strange, disturbing study, dramatic enough and close enough to us in time and circumstances to make it well worth seeing.

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## MUSIC NOTES

HAYDN'S symphony No. 101 in G major, usually known as "The Clock," will feature the second closing program by students of the Toronto Conservatory of Music, to be presented in Massey Hall, Tuesday evening, May 12.

The Conservatory orchestra will not play the whole symphony but only the tripping minuet and finale-vivace. The baton will be in the hands of Franck Murch of Reginald Stewart's conducting class.

The orchestra will also be heard with Margaret Oliver in the first movement of Schumann's concerto in A minor for piano and orchestra. Miss Oliver is a pupil of Winifred Mazzoleni.

Two Beethoven compositions are included in the program. Harvard Reddick, pupil of Dorothy Allan Park, will sing "Adelaide," while Rosa Astro, Reginald Stewart's pupil, will play the first movement of the Sonata Apassionata, opus 57.

"Romance" from Wieniawski's concerto No. 2 will be played by Laura Freebairn, violin pupil of Donald Heins.

Betty Holmes, pupil of Nina Gale, will sing Meyerbeer's aria, "Ah! Mon Fils" from "Le Prophete."

DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL. "Il Etait Une Bergere", by Andre Rivoire, presented by Le Theatre-Ecole de Montreal, directed by Mesdames Maubourg et Auger. Jeanne Moineau as La Princesse, Alfred Brunet as Le Berger, and Andree Basilieres as La Bergere.

*—Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.*

Chopin's fantasia in F minor will be played by Frank Jones, pupil of B. H. Carman.

Leslie McKimmie, violin pupil of Alexander Chuhaldin, will play the chaconne in G minor by Vitali, while Verdi's recitative and aria, "Eri Tu Che Macchiavi," will be sung by Samuel Stolnitz, pupil of D. D. Slater.

The first movement of Grieg's concerto in A minor will be played by Cynthia Docksteader, pupil of Ernest Seitz.

The piano recital in the Conservatory concert hall, Friday evening, May 15, will be a family affair; Gloria and Laurie Morgan will both appear, while Alfred and Victor Johnson are also featured. All are pupils of Boris Berlin. Gloria is 11, while her brother is 13. The Johnson brothers are 10 and 11, respectively. On several numbers the four children will combine on two pianos.

THE choristers of the Canadian Singers' Guild appear in Town Hall, New York City, on April 14th. They will also appear in Buffalo, Corning, Scranton, Jersey City, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Clifton Springs and Niagara Falls, N.Y.

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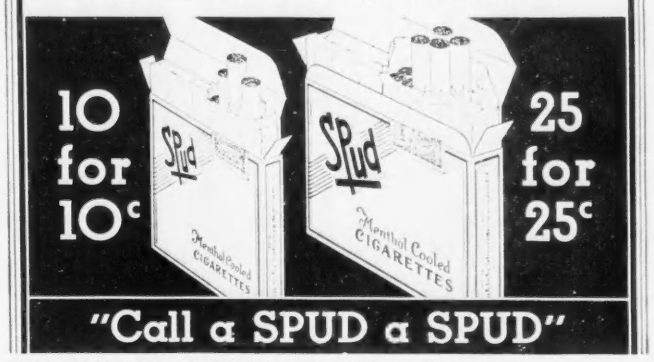


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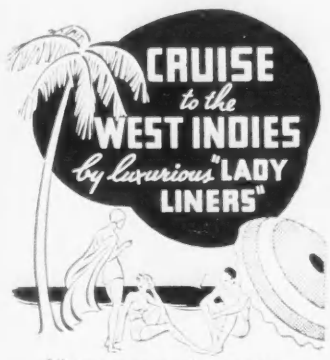


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"Patriotic Lady. A Colored Cartoon," by Marjorie Bowen. Toronto, Collins. $4.50.

BY JUDITH ROBINSON

FROM this distance and to an unprejudiced eye, the latest of Miss Bowen's works looks like a work of supererogation. For a hundred and thirty-six years at least the world has known that Emma, Lady Hamilton, was not as good, wise nor well-bred as she was beautiful. For an equal length of time it has recognized Lord Nelson as a man of genius and a hero, with all the frailties inseparable from the double affliction. It seems a little late in the day for Miss Bowen to devote her powers of research and narrative style to exposing the horrid truth that Nelson's Emma did not attain vicarage standards of virtue and that Emma's Nelson was wanting in several of the commoner kinds of sense.

But that is only a reviewer's opinion. The gifted authoress of "Patriotic Lady" is far from sharing it. With all the vinegary and virgin zeal of a genteel contemporary she sets about her chosen task of debunking Lady Hamilton. With respect for respectability that would do credit to a Toronto Home and School Club, she marshals the forgotten nonentities who agree with her that England's Darling was "not quite a gentleman." Each ancient rent in Emma's scant garment of virtue is exhibited anew. Each proof that infatuation with his overblown charmer led Horatio into follies and excesses is paraded with unconcealed and acid triumph.

In the art of derogatory commendation, Miss Bowen proves herself a skilled practitioner. To every bouquet its brickbat. Nelson won the battle of Aboukir Bay by a brilliant and unexpected manoeuvre, but who knows whether it was his own idea? "Glory was not a commodity that Sir Horatio could afford to share." Nelson was beloved by his seamen, but everyone knows they were jailbirds and ruffians incapable of recognizing or appreciating true gentility. Emma was lovely . . . what a pity she had no taste in dress. Emma was good-tempered and sympathetic . . . a woman with her reputation could hardly afford to be anything else. Emma's luck, beauty and native shrewdness transformed a complacent kitchen-maid into an arbitress of a kingdom's destiny but her neck was much too long, of course, and they say she coarsened terribly as she grew older. And, my dear, she never really loved the little man. Miss Bowen is sure of it.

Humm!

The pity is that a good piece of work should be spoiled. Where she contrives to keep apart from its angers, Miss Bowen tells the tragi-comic tale of the Neapolitan revolution of 1799 vividly and well. A little of the balance whose lack she deplores in Lady Hamilton and Maria Carolina, Queen of Naples, and she could have made a moving and memorable picture of her colored cartoon. The pigments, the canvas, the comic, heroic and tragic figures all were ready. To a point, they have been skilfully managed. The sottish King, his stupid and sensual Queen, old Sir William doting among his vases, Emma's admirers, Emma's famous "attitudes." Emma herself, displaying her charms and practicing her trills with disarming delight in her good fortune, the pathetic, pain-wracked, boastful little sailor who was Horatio Nelson, all are there, set in the sleazy unreality of the court of Naples be-between the smoldering cone of Vesuvius and the business-like bulk of the Agamemnon, at anchor in the bay.

So far, good. But here Liberty, Fraternity and Equality come into the picture with certain Neapolitan patricians whose gentility is only equalled by their republican ardor. And here a devout believer in Liberty, Fraternity, Equality and Gentility forgets that she is an artist and starts calling names. It does great credit to Miss Bowen's womanly heart that the sufferings of well-bred idealists martyred so many years ago should still have power to rouse its deepest wrath; but, in mercy to readers, womanly wrath should not be permitted to destroy artistic perspective. Set forth without overcoloring, the incidents of the Neapolitan revolution of 1799 can supply their own irony and shame and horror. The folly and passion that combined to make England's ships and England's greatest admiral instruments of the vengeance of a pair of frightened and ignorant females need no embroidery of invective. But Miss Bowen has not restrained her colors or her needle. She is a self-made partisan in the old struggle, a partisan almost as shrill, bitter and ungenerous as Emma or Emma's "dear Queen."

So the story that should have been alight with the flame of heroism and pitiful with the eternal tragedy of man's betrayal of himself, is marred by waspish gibes and petty defamation. The picture is out of drawing and untrue. Miss Bowen is right, after all. "Patriotic Lady" is only a colored cartoon. Quite a cheap one.

DIDO IN DESPAIR. This caricature is by James Gillray (1757-1815) who produced over fifteen hundred caricatures. Lady Hamilton is severely handled, but not more mercilessly than was the Royal Family, Pitt, Fox, Burke and Sheridan by the same eye.

## MORE CHARLES MORGAN

"Sparkenbroke," by Charles Morgan. Macmillan. $2.50.

BY E. B. STURGIS

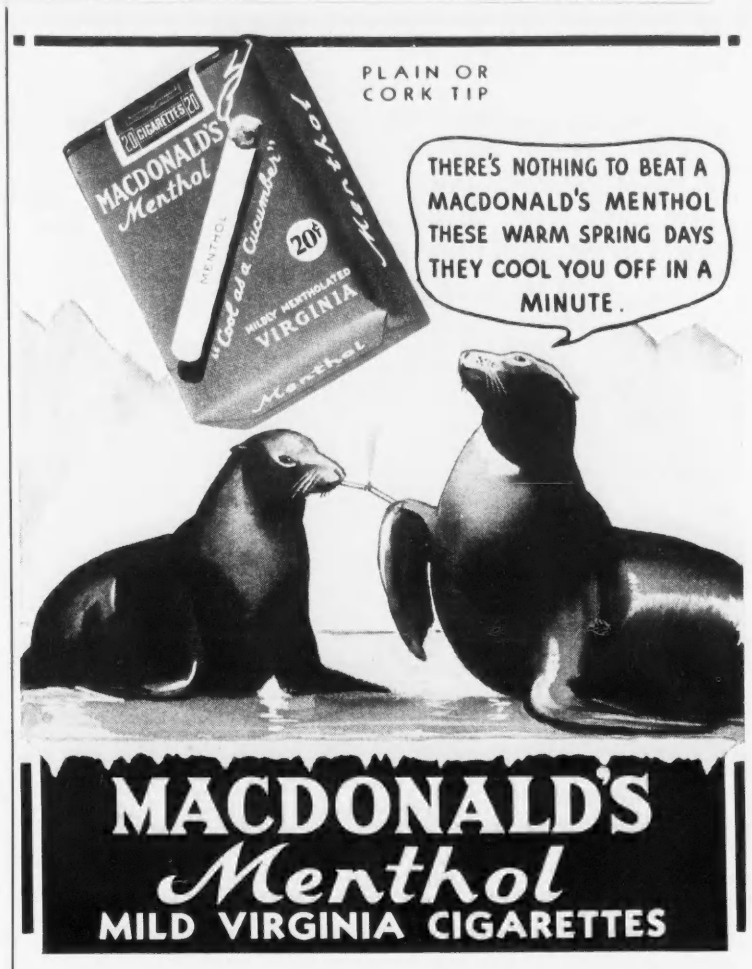
CHARLES MORGAN is an important novelist. There are very few contemporary English writers who labor upon the substance and expression of their work with a care as conscious and sensitive as is his. "Sparkenbroke" stands revealed as a third in the trilogy, related not by narrative but in theme, that was begun in 1929 with "Portrait in a Mirror" and continued in 1932 with "The Fountain."

Mr. Morgan writes in the form of the novel, but it must be understood that his concern is with theme rather than character, and his protagonists share his preoccupation. The central character in each part of the trilogy is an artist, a man concerned, however, not only with producing the particular picture or poem, but also with establishing for himself the relative importance and function of Art in his conduct of life. Piers Tenniel, Lord Sparkenbroke, writes novels and verse; he sees Art as a means towards the final ecstasy which is tasted momentarily in physical love and as a consummation of which he eagerly looks forward to the event of death.

Sparkenbroke is a complex character of contradictions; Lady Sparkenbroke, whose money and practical sense keep up the estate, reminds one, in her desire yet incapacity to say the right thing to him and to satisfy her husband's passion, of the wife of the poet Byron. Mr. Morgan's young heroines have always lacked outline; in "Portrait in a Mirror" this seemed natural, for the object of calf-adoration is not to be regarded undazzled, but in this maturer work, although we are often told of the beauty of her person and nature, Mary does not win our sympathy as a living woman. The book has a nice old Rector whose reliable doctor son, a childhood friend of Sparkenbroke's, Mary marries, and the perceptive invalid sister whom we have met before in this author's works.

In "The Fountain," the hero was an Englishman, taken prisoner in 1915. This situation inevitably detached him from the affairs of ordinary life, and provided the requisite leisure for reading and contemplation. "Sparkenbroke," however, is set full in the world, in an English countryside, a small Italian town and a London ballroom. The interests of the characters although profound are narrow, and the enchantment that overhangs a familiar scene may cloy the mundane reader. The characters speak in terms of Wisdom, and there is, I think, no single interchange of ordinary conversation.

It has been neatly said that Mr. Morgan's previous success is accounted for by his smooth passage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between the bedroom and the library. In "Sparkenbroke" abstract discussions alternate again with love scenes that hinge directly on the question whether or not "the act of love" is to be accomplished between Sparkenbroke and Mary. Yet the neat phrase is misleading if it suggests that these elements are introduced for the sake of their popular appeal. Lust is too simple an emotion to be this writer's serious concern, and Sparkenbroke's loves are as much a part of the man as are his verses.

The fact is that Mr. Morgan himself struggles with his characters, sharing in their perplexities. His "philosophizing" is acutely subjective. Here lies the fundamental distinction between his work and L. H. Myers' brilliant "Root and the Flower," with which it has been compared. Mr. Myers has detachment, he has a more comprehensive mind than has any one of his characters. Mr. Morgan is a romantic, lacking and recking little of a sense of humor, and the work of the two writers will never lie on the same plane. The author of "Sparkenbroke" reaches the wider public. The bedroom and the library are of very real interest to the majority, and the writer's smooth, careful style (like, yet how unlike the style of his friend George Moore!) leads us on, perhaps to nod at times, certainly, self-gratified, to comprehend this presentation of the problems of an artist.

### HAILE SELASSIE

"John Hoy of Ethiopia," by Robinson MacLean. Toronto, Gundy. $2.50.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

RESIDENTS of Central Ontario may be pardoned if they have been misled concerning Mr. MacLean's literary abilities by the technique of the Promotion Department of his newspaper, the Toronto *Telegram*, in running him round the country to lecture to high schools and taking photographs of his audience. No member of the staff of a Toronto evening paper is exempt from the danger of being exploited by his journal, and the chief difference is that the *Telegram* does its best work when you are alive and the *Star* when you are dead.

As a matter of fact Mr. MacLean has a very high degree of literary skill, and we are quite confident that no better picture of the character of the ill-fated Lion of Judah, or of the atmosphere of life in his equally ill-fated capital, is available for interested readers today than this vivid series of chapters narrating episodes of Mr. MacLean's adventurous months in Addis Ababa. The writer's interest is solely concerned with the human qualities of his Ethiopian friends (and enemies), and many of his chapters read more like a Hemingway novel than an ordinary travel book. He formed a very strong and quite comprehensible—regard for Haile Selassie, and unlike almost all the rest of the correspondents, he had imagination enough to see, and skill enough to convey, the pathetic side of the efforts of that able ruler to impart a veneer of European culture to his abysmally backward tribesmen. But the finest chapter in the book, a masterpiece of restrained narrative, deals not with Ethiopia but with the life and death of a war correspondent, Will Barber, who died of complications supervening on malaria caught from the Ogaden mosquitos, and among whose effects MacLean found two wires from his office, one that a rival news agency was denying that he had ever been in the Ogaden, the other that "our readers, who have seen real war, don't share your excitement."

## CRIME CALENDAR

BY J. V. McAREE

OUR objection to thrillers is their failure to thrill. They fail to thrill because they are frankly incredible and therefore unable to put us under their spell. When one is not only credible but actually thrilling it will find no warmer admirer than the writer of these notices. So we have to say that "The Wheel Spins," by Ethel Lina White (Collins, $2), while it is not a detective story, no detective appearing, is a masterpiece. It seems to us to be the best thriller we ever read if we make an exception of "No Other Tiger," by A. E. W. Mason, which might be called a detective story. Some other reviewers in speaking of the author are moved to compare her with Edgar Allen Poe and Henry James as he appears in "The Turn of the Screw." Such comparisons would hardly occur to us. Rather we find "The Wheel Spins" to recall that story of horror of the two women who arrived from India in Paris on the eve of a great exposition. They go to a hotel, the daughter leaves on a shopping tour and when she returns to the hotel cannot find her mother, cannot find their names on the register, and is met everywhere with a blank denial that she or her mother had ever entered the place. The daughter becomes insane. The truth is that the mother had fallen suddenly ill a few moments after she was left alone, and in half an hour had died of the plague. In order that the news of the presence of the disease should not destroy the exposition, the hotel people and the authorities hurriedly made their plans, buried the body, altered the room, doctored the register, and denied everything to the daughter. There is something of this linked mystery and horror in "The Wheel Spins." We regard it as a well-nigh perfect work of art. The subsidiary characters are beautifully drawn, and not the least of the author's triumph is to make the central figure who is at first a detestable character into a genuine heroine before the book ends.

### MARKET DAY

BY MARGARET MILLER

ALL naked they dangle
Feet upwards, heads down
From the grasp of the shoppers
Returning from town.
Ignobly defenceless,
Indecently nude,
They go to be boiled,
Fried, roasted or stewed.
White Wyandottes, Leghorns
And Rhode Island Reds
All nod at the sidewalk
With paper-wrapped heads.

# WORLD OF ART

BY G. CAMPBELL McINNES

THERE is varied and uneven fare at the Art Gallery of Toronto this month. Personally, I found the annual Children's Exhibition the most exciting and interesting, but I will discuss it later, both because it is on a larger and more ambitious scale than usual, and because the imminent departure of Mr. Lismer on his Empire tour gives it a special significance. There are also, in addition to the permanent collection, photographic and graphic art shows, and a memorial exhibition of work by the late T. Mower Martin, R.C.A.

The Twentieth Annual Exhibition of the Society of Canadian Painter-Etchers and Engravers seems to me, in general, to fall below the standard set by the Graphic Arts Society last month. It is true that in the graphic arts skill and craftsmanship count for more, or perhaps I should say that their absence is more obvious than in the case of many other media. But for this very reason one is less tolerant of slipshod work, and also more inclined to admire those who use their skill in the various media to express feelings to which one particular medium is peculiarly suited. So that when one is faced not only with lack of imagination, but inferior workmanship, it is rather hard to know what to say.

But though the general level of the showing is not very high, there are some marked exceptions. On the whole, the woodcuts, wood engravings and color prints are much more successful than the etchings and drypoints, though I am well aware of the almost heartbreaking difficulties that beset workers in the two latter processes. But in the case of John Arms this is not so. His three etchings, especially "Valley of the Savery" are bold, imaginative and original. Also distinguished in this field is the work of Nicholas Hornyansky and Wendell Lawson.

Leonard Hutchinson's work is outstanding. He combines the virtues of solid craftsmanship and imaginative vision, though, in my opinion, "Gallagher's Acres" is the least satisfactory example of his work here. Eric Bergman's "Ontario" is most felicitous, and W. J. Phillips is at his very best among the color-prints. Also worth noticing are Dorothy Hoover's linocuts and Viola Depew's "Tiger Lilies."

The work of the late T. Mower Martin is interesting for its extreme conservatism, combined with a dignity and a real love of the country which saves it from sterility. The canvases range in point of time from 1887 to 1931, yet the technique and approach are almost unvarying. But though the manner is still that of the Jacobi and brown gravy period, with its naturalistic method, and its use of stippled impasto in the "Constable's snow" style, Mr. Martin's interest in color and light have added warmth, and in the case of "The Willows," luminosity to his work. Quiet, honest, sympathetic, Mr. Martin appears as a pleasant period piece. That he had considerable technical skill is beyond doubt—I need only cite "Beech Woods". There seems to be an affinity between some of his work and that of Homer Watson.

The Children's Exhibition combines vivid color, imagination and instinctive appreciation of essential form and rhythm with absolute purity and directness of vision. There are designs, blocks, linocuts, modelling and sculpture, masks, costumes and murals by children ranging from three to fourteen years. The most striking exhibit is in the form of two murals illustrating scenes from the first forty chapters of Genesis. Here two groups of children worked, without knowing it, in a definite color tone, and to pre-arranged dimensions. The result is to be seen in startlingly contrasted areas of cold and warm color; the former sculpturesque, the latter, depicting the fall from the Garden of Eden, in hot, brilliant, rhythmical sweeps, and both justifying this interesting experiment.

The showing is a fitting record of the excellent work done at the Art Centre by Mr. Lismer and his assistants, work which has been going on for the past seven years, and has won wide recognition for Toronto in the art world. Mr. Lismer himself is shortly leaving for South Africa, Australia and India, where his knowledge and experience are to be put at the service of those who are desirous of doing for children's art centres there what he has done here. Judging by the annual children's exhibition, the Christmas plays, the work at the University Settlement, and the richer lives which it is possible for the thousands of children who have passed through the Centre to lead, our sister Dominions should reap great benefit from Mr. Lismer's visit.

Upstairs in the Print Room, the second Canadian International Photographic Salon, circulated by the National Gallery, is on view, and contains much really first-class work.

• •

A Yale player was teaching some cowboys how to play football. He explained the rules and ended as follows:

"Remember, fellows, if you can't kick the ball, kick a man on the other side. Now let's get busy. Where's the ball?"

One of the cowboys shouted: "T'hell with the ball! Let's start the game!"

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# AT THE THEATRE

BY B. K. SANDWELL

### "WINTERSET"

"WINTERSET," by Maxwell Anderson, has been declared by the New York dramatic critics in jury assembled to be the best play of the season. On the very night on which it opened in Toronto it was also declared, by inference, by the Pulitzer Prize judges in jury assembled, not to be the best play of the season; for the P.P. people awarded that honor to—no, gentle Toronto reader, not "Sailor, Beware"; that received another honor!

Robert Sherwood's "Idiot's Delight." (Up to date no New York critic has made the retort that "Idiot's Delight" obviously *would* delight the P.P. people.) Posterity, I strongly suspect, will differ from both juries, by deciding either that some third play was better than either, or more likely, that there was no really great play during the season at all.

Concerning "Winterset," which I have seen both in New York and in Toronto and to much greater advantage in Toronto with an almost unchanged cast, my own opinion is that Mr. Anderson owes more to an extraordinarily brilliant group of actors under Guthrie McClintic than those actors owe to him. "Winterset" is a moderately good drama in rather less than moderately good blank verse. It had to be in verse to cover up the structural weaknesses of its plot; and it has to be acted with extraordinary brilliance as regards characterization, in order to cover up the weaknesses of its verse. In developing the characterization to a high pitch of perfection, the actors have permitted Mr. Anderson's poetry to sink very far into the background; and at a first hearing in New York I was unable to perceive how right they were to do so. They deliver it with a minimum attention to its seansion. (Mr. Allan Wade would have had a fit!), and with such frequent fogginess of enunciation that at a first hearing, and in a seat some distance from the stage, I missed much of what they said. In Toronto I heard almost all of it and decided that the loss had not been great. Mr. Bernard Shaw writes blank verse and maintains that it is easier to write than prose. William Shakespeare wrote blank verse and apparently devoted a good deal of trouble to it. Mr. Anderson's blank verse is more like Shaw's than Shakespeare's.

In bad—but dramatically—prose Mr. Anderson's play ranks with A [illegible] case of ten years' imprisonment [illegible] which the wrong man in Communist circles [illegible] is the subject of an agitation for reopening. The central witness is a young Jew living with his sister and father in a tenement cellar [illegible] of the New York bridges. The [illegible] against the [illegible] opening after a gang of gunmen who certainly committed the murder. The prosecutor in favor of the reopening is the son of the executed man. The judge who [illegible] the execution is now [illegible] and [illegible] all demands for the reopening. The [illegible] who [illegible] the son must be set adrift [illegible] The girl cannot bring herself to [illegible] the young man [illegible] the young man must do so, would [illegible] to save [illegible] The girl is riddled with bullets by the gangsters and the girl [illegible] what is absolute, [illegible] The [illegible] lies in the fact that Mr. Anderson's poetic language is [illegible] to the conditions [illegible] the passions of [illegible] and justice [illegible] the characters. Their differences are almost constantly evident rather than judgment, extravagant rather than revealing, oratorical rather than beautiful. But the skill with which they are delivered so as to sound like the natural prose utterances of ordinary Americans is beyond praise. My only objection is that in a really good poetic drama it should not be necessary to keep so near the level of naturalness.

Lee Baker as the judge falls but little short of the immense dignity and pathos of performance of the veteran Richard Bennett. Burgess Meredith does marvels with the role of the incredibly literary son of the innocent victim of judicial error. Margo as the young Jewess is either a finer actress or a more dexterously handled one than the audience is likely to suppose, for she has an almost incredibly difficult task in preserving the self-contained inexpressiveness of the part and yet building gradually up to the heroic self-surrender of the closing scene. Theodore Hecht as the terrorized young Jew is alternately crushed and flamingly rebellious as his highly unsympathetic part requires. Anatole Winogradoff is dignified but not always audible as his old father. A dozen small parts are performed in perfect relation with the drama as a whole. The scenery is highly effective, but it seemed to me that there should have been more rain in the last act. Shakespeare can talk about rain until you actually feel wet, but not Mr. Anderson.

• •

### COMING EVENTS

THE opera grew and took shape as an art form because it brought pleasure to the people, and if it is to fulfil its function and prosper in this country it must become the means of bringing genuine entertainment to all those who have any real love for music in their hearts.

In this country there has developed, likely through the system of patronage under which the art was necessarily introduced, an attitude on the part of the average person that the opera is an esoteric art, to be approached only by a few who had devoted many years to the study of the intricate music and the involved structure of the form. As a consequence they have, in their conviction that the opera had nothing to offer them with their scant store of musical knowledge, stayed at home when there was an opportunity to meet one face to face.

It is not so in the cities of Europe where opera is given as often as eight times a week for six or eight months of the year. To these performances go the real opera fans, and many of them are to be found in the cheaper seats, to hear their favorite arias for the fortieth and fiftieth time.

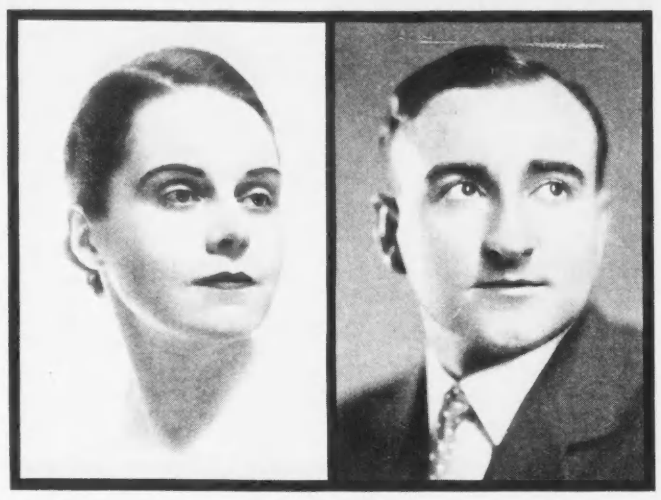
In recent years the radio has done much to overcome the unnatural timidity of those who shrank from entering a theatre where an opera was being given. They have had the opera brought to their homes, and as the most accomplished messengers in the musical world, and they have learned that the opera is entertainment, fine entertainment requiring no more musical knowledge for its deep enjoyment than the average popular music.

Basic in the opera is the story through which the music is woven. There is color and movement and fine sound and melody—elements from which all art draws. So with the technical equipment of the average lover of music, these operas can come to take a real and high place in the ordinary man's appreciation of fine things. The full significance is drawn from the first audition of an opera no more easily than the subtleties of a poem are received in the first reading, but with familiarity comes a deeper meaning of what the composer felt; with this confidence the imagination is given flight and the listener finds himself in possession of a source of joy and satisfaction that the years cannot dim.

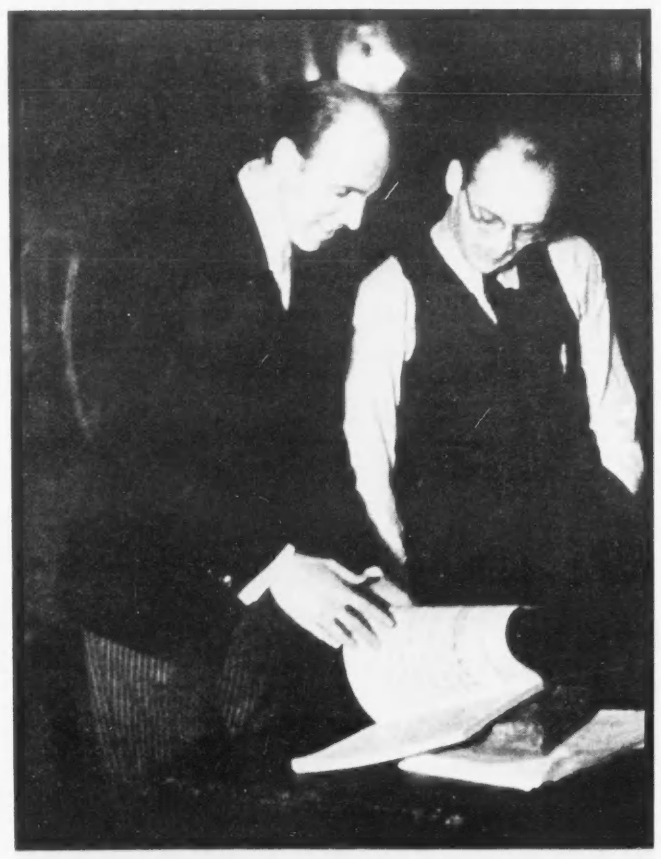
It was the desire to offer the Canadian people the famous operas of the world sung by their own artists, that was a motivating force behind the formation of the Opera Guild of Toronto. Next week at the Royal Alexandra three operas, "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci" and "La Tosca," three operas which are deep-dyed with the rich tradition of the theatre and of music, will be offered. To those who know and love these works they will be as old friends, as old books. To those who have not yet come to find meaning and pleasure in the opera, they will be an exciting adventure.

No stranger to choral work is Reginald Stewart, musical director for the Opera Guild of Toronto, which will open a spring season with "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Pagliacci" and "La Tosca" at the Royal Alexandra Theatre May 12th, 14th and 16th.

In 1919 Mr. Stewart was conductor of the Savoyard Opera Company and for seven years he conducted the Canadian Opera Company. He was chosen musical director of Hart House in 1921 and in 1925 he was conductor of the Eaton Choral Society.



WITH THE OPERA GUILD OF TORONTO. Gwendolen Hale, the Canadian singer, and Lawrence Power, the Australian tenor, who appear in the operatic productions at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week.



GETTING TOGETHER. Reginald Stewart, musical director, and Angelo Canarutto, operatic director of the Opera Guild of Toronto, which presents three operas at the Royal Alexandra Theatre next week. Mr. Canarutto has been for many years operatic coach for opera companies in the United States.

*Photo by Allan Sangster.*

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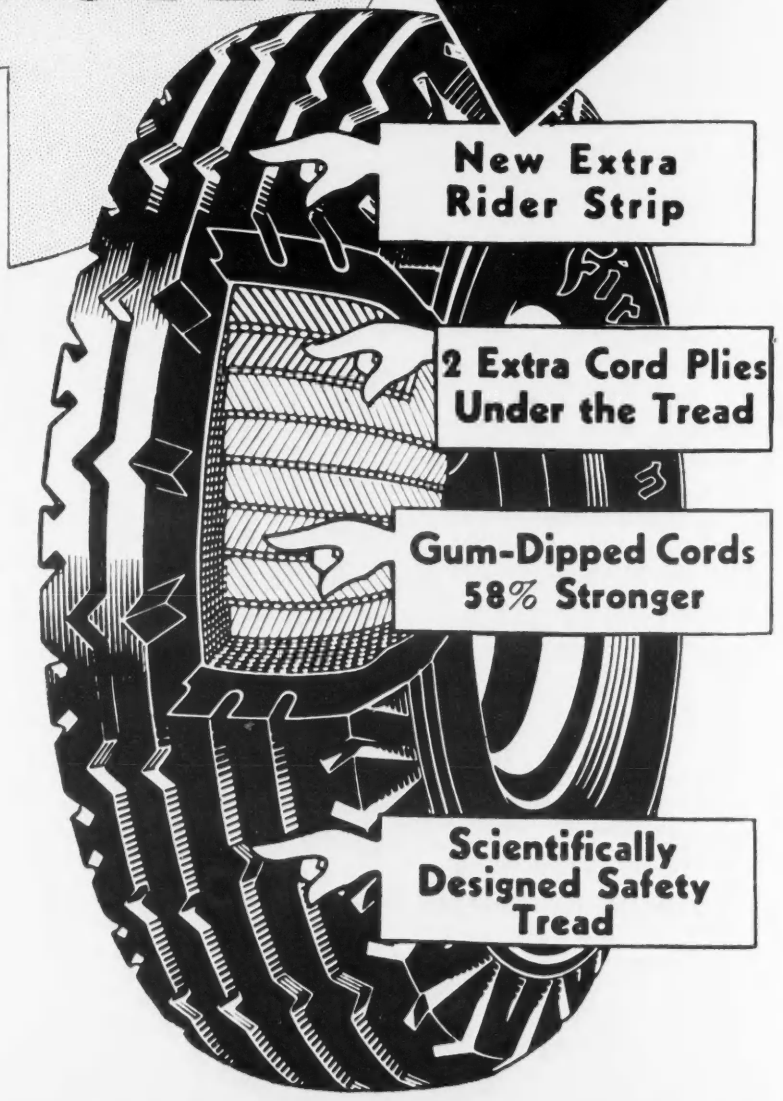


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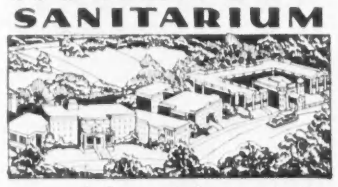

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# SIGN OF THE GLASS EYE

**BY HARRIS TURNER**

"YOU must be crazy," said the business-like looking gentleman, as he stared across his desk at the round face of his visitor.

"No," said the visitor; "at least not in the way you mean. I'm simply telling you the exact truth when I tell you that forty blind men in this city are operators of cafeterias and are making them pay. Look at these photographs."

"Yes," said the business man, "but anyone can stand round and get his photograph taken. I've had mine taken at Niagara Falls, but that does not mean that I keep the water tumbling over the cliff. These blind men are in the cafeterias you show me in the pictures, but they don't operate them any more than you correct my correspondence because you are sitting in my stenographer's chair."

The man with the round face and the wide smile and the package of photographs was Joseph F. Clunk, whose business it is to find crannies in the rock-bound ramparts of industrial and financial life into which he can fit men and women who have lost their sight. His official title is "National Placement Officer for the Canadian National Institute for the Blind."

JOSEPH FRANCIS CLUNK, National Placement Officer for the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

THIS morning he had run into a gentlemen who was hard to convince. In Ontario there is a legal requirement to the effect that employers of a certain number of hands must provide feeding facilities for them. In the plant visited by Mr. Clunk on the occasion under review, a cafeteria had been operating, but it had not been operating to the satisfaction of either the management or the man and woman power of the factory. Mr. Clunk was attempting to persuade the manager to let one of his clients "run" the restaurant for him. The manager was not easy to persuade. "You're wasting my time," said he.

Mr. Clunk played his last card. He consulted his "Braille" watch, for he is one of those persons who gather impressions from the tips of their fingers, the drums of their ears and the skin of their shins; he has been blind for fifteen years.

"Come and have lunch with me," said he. "Come and lunch with me in a cafeteria which has been 'run' by a blind man and his wife for five years. Come and see the original of one of those photographs."

THE manager put on his hat. "There's a fellow has a place in a laundry down in the next block," said Mr. Clunk. "You don't mind eating in a laundry?"

"It ought to be clean, anyway," said the Manager.

Lunch was pretty well over at the laundry, but the cafeteria was there and the blind operator, and the staff, consisting of the operator's wife and two other sighted assistants. Cafeteria, blind man, wife and assistants were all spotlessly clean. There was an air of efficiency about the place. Mr. Clunk and the business man provided themselves with trays and collected a satisfying lunch. The operator's wife inspected their catch, determined the indemnity and registered the resultant financial transaction.

"IF I let one of your men, a blind man, into my place," said the business man, "I'd never be able to get rid of him. Suppose he turned out to be somebody I did not want around the place. Suppose he was not satisfactory, I couldn't get rid of him. I couldn't order a blind man off the job."

"You mean you wouldn't give the man a chance for fear he might embarrass you?" asked Mr. Clunk.

"No, not exactly. But you can see for yourself what an awkard situation might arise. I suppose I'd have to give this chap some sort of contract, and I might get stuck with someone entirely unsatisfactory: I couldn't get rid of him."

"I could," said Mr. Clunk. "As a matter of fact you are not dealing with me nor with the man who operates the stand in your plant, but with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. It is with the Institute that you have your agreement. It is the Institute that owns the equipment. It is the Institute that supervises the cafeteria, and it is the Institute that removes the operator the day you definitely come to the conclusion that you do not care to go on with the arrangement."

"You must have a well-worked out plan," stated the business man.

"In Toronto alone," replied the placement officer, "we have, under our management, forty-one industrial cafeterias. We gradually developed a cafeteria from a canteen we were operating in a box factory, and it showed such possibilities that we tried to expand the idea. Of course, when we started, six years ago, we had some set-backs and some discouraging incidents. We had to invent a system and develop a technique of operation. We have it now.

"THE equipment is standardized in so far as the varying requirements of each plant will permit. The book-keeping is done at our head office. A dietitian is employed to see that menus are balanced and suited to the class of customers catered to. Any unit in the chain of cafeterias which falls below standard is, of course, a black-eye to our whole organization, and so we take particular pains to see that they are all kept up to standard. Oh, yes, we have had to replace several operators."

The organization and operation of the chain of industrial cafeterias of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind is an unique specimen in the commercial world. At the present time, part of the overhead cost of administration is borne by the C.N.I.B., but the officials of the Institute hope that some day this branch of the Institute's work will be wholly self-supporting. Those that are operating now are actually self-supporting, but the cost of finding new "placements" and of training operators and purchasing and installing equipment is a drain on the Institute funds.

"What does your blind client do himself? You haven't told me that," said the business man.

"He has enough to give him a busy day," replied Mr. Clunk. "He sees that the place is clean and properly conducted. He purchases the food supplies. He washes the dishes. In the rush hours he pours the tea and handles the package-goods. He carries on any dealings he may have with the co-operative wholesale department which is operated by the Institute and of which he is a member. He listens to complaints, if there are any, and rectifies the trouble, if the complaint is well-founded. He manages the staff. He is on the alert for the discovery of any way he can increase his services and his business. He is the boss."

"I'll take a chance," said the business man.

"You are taking no chances," replied Mr. Clunk, "but I know what you mean, and our man will be down tomorrow to measure you for one of our cafeterias."

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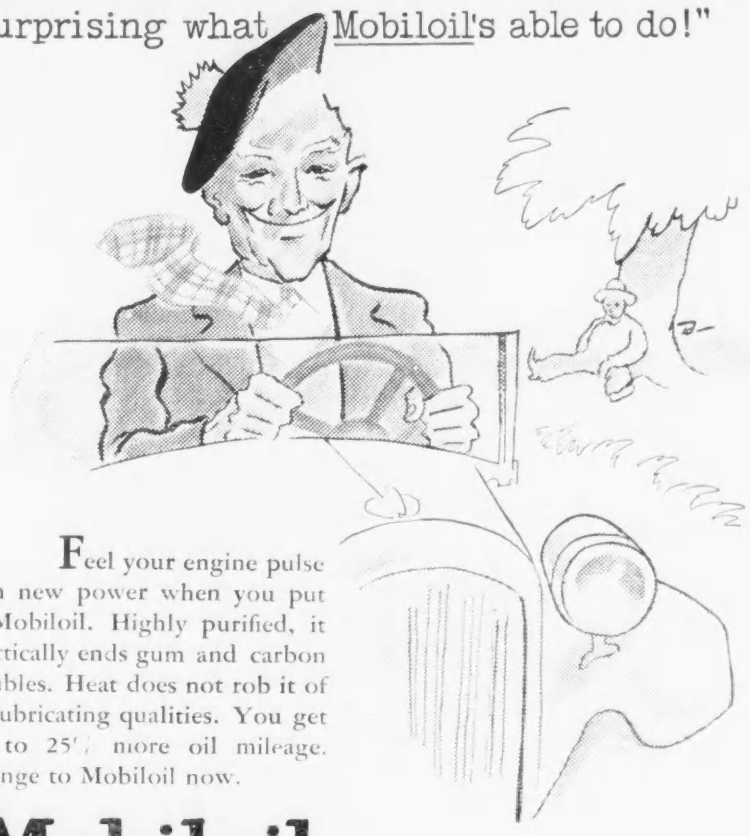

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Copyright photograph courtesy Gaumont-British Corporation, London.

**John Gielgud**—you remember him as Inigo Jollifant, the piano-player in "The Good Companions"—carries on the Terry tradition on the London stage, packing the houses by his brilliant performances.

In his latest Gaumont-British release, "Secret Agent", he shares honours with an all-star cast, not the least of whom is **Peter Lorre** whose performance as the "Hairless Mexican" is as vivid as the coat he wears in the above photograph.

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# B. C. PREMIER

**BY JUDITH ROBINSON**

HELL, excuse him, he doesn't want to be connected up with Premier Aberhart of Alberta. Get that straight. . . .

He is a short, thick, choleric gentleman with curly grey hair, a ruddy face, an expansive manner, a broad-bridged nose, a mouth that turns down at the corners, a lower lip that sticks out pugnaciously, and a vitality that carries his sixty-three years like forty-three. His hands are thick palmed, his thick fingers taper startlingly from the second joint. He went to the Yukon, as secretary to the Commission, back in '97 and never came East again except to visit.

The West has been good to him. The fact is evident in every line of the stocky figure, every tone of the confident voice, every gesture of the smooth, thick hands. The East? He says, hell, all that's wrong with the East is that it's afraid it's going to lose some money. Why, say, he knows towns in the East where the families that had all the money forty years ago when he left have it all still and are still dead scared they're going to lose a couple of cents of it. That's why they yell so against inflation down East. Inflation's just redistribution of capital and they don't want any redistributing done. Hell, excuse him.

A MONTH ago, Hon. Thomas Dufferin Pattullo, Premier of British Columbia, started east from Victoria by air. He'd three and a half millions of interest, due May 15, to find and an appointment with Federal Finance Minister Dunning. Hon. Thomas Dufferin Pattullo is going back home now to take the three and a half millions out of his Province's sinking fund. So you may say that Finance Minister Dunning won the round. You may say it if you like, but Premier Pattullo will not agree with you.

"Hell, excuse me," he will say, "that's nothing. I'm not worrying about that. Hell, what's three and a half millions? Why, say, we've got the greatest country in the world out there. That little payment? Hell, we don't need anybody's help with that."

Don't talk to Premier Pattullo of B.C. about a Federal Loan Council. He's not interested. He knows there's some sort of an idea around that that's what he came down to talk to Charlie Dunning about, but it's wrong. If you want to know, Hon. T. D. Pattullo came down about something else altogether. There's the Pacific and Great Eastern Railway; eighty million dollars of B.C.'s money in it and the Province will let the Federal Government have it any time for thirty-five million. Cash or credit. Premier Pattullo thinks that's fair and he came down to tell Mr. King so and he intends to keep on saying so while he's got breath. Let the Federal people take over the railway at that price, as they should, and B.C. will look after the rest. Hell, just like so much water over the dam.

THOMAS DUFFERIN PATTULLO inherited his Liberalism from his father, who was George R. Pattullo, Sir Oliver Mowat's right bower in Western Ontario in the old days. He's improved on it since he went west. He's improved on it a lot. Sometimes he's tempted to think after he's been east on a visit like this that they aren't his kind of Liberal at all in Ottawa.

Take Charlie Dunning, for example. Charlie's about as liberal as a Wall Street banker, and Premier Pattullo knows Wall Street bankers, too. Only the other day he took a run down from Ottawa to New York to study them—most of the loan is held in New York—and he didn't find them any more open to B.C. Liberal ideas on credit than the Canadian Minister of Finance.

Inflation, not with the lid off, but inflation; hell, that's Thomas Dufferin Pattullo's idea of a Liberal policy. "What's gold?" he says. "You can't eat it." You could inflate enough to give all your men work without hurting your foreign markets one scrap, he says. What'll get us out of this hole isn't any one thing but a great number of things. One of them's inflation. One of them's getting the load of taxes off municipal real estate. One of them's Federal Government expenditure on necessary work like the Vancouver bridge and necessary railways like the Pacific and Great Eastern. One of them's tariff adjustment. The East talks about "keeping the West." Hell, excuse Premier Pattullo, but there's twenty-five million dollars of tribute the West has paid the East running around the streets of Vancouver right now. Twenty-five million dollars on automobile prices that the West needn't have paid if it could have brought cars in from the States duty free.

HERE'S another thing: Balance of trade. There's fifty millions a year balance against B.C. in its trade with the East. Fifty millions that go into somebody's pocket in Ontario or Quebec, and B.C. has got to make it up out of tourists and foreign trade and borrowing. Let them remember that back East when they're talking about being taxed to keep the West out of bankruptcy.

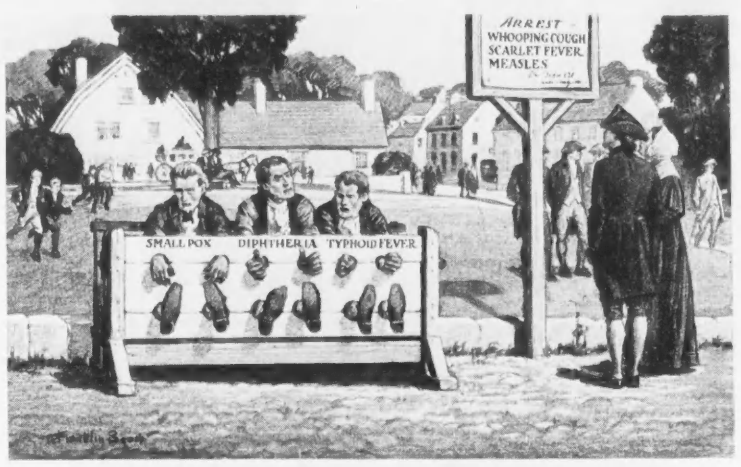
Bankruptcy? Hell. With its mines and its timber and its scenery and its climate and its foreign trade and Premier Pattullo, B.C.'s in better shape right now than the Dominion. Just to prove it, Hon. T. D. Pattullo's going home to take the three and a half million of Dominion bonds out of the provincial sinking fund, pay off the interest on that little loan and be done with it. You'll not see B.C. submitting to dictation from Ottawa or anywhere else about the way it's to run its own business.

What's that about Alberta? Get this straight. Premier Pattullo doesn't want to be connected up with Premier Aberhart. And he doesn't want to be connected up with Mayor Gerry McGeer, M.P. of Vancouver, either, the way the East is trying to do. Mr. Pattullo knows all about the East. Why shouldn't he? He was born in Woodstock and he was editor of the Galt *Reformer* a remarkably short time thereafter. In between, he was a bank clerk. So he knows all about banking and credit, too. And he knows what these Easterners and bankers would like; they'd like to tie him up to Aberhart and Gerry McGeer and make him look ridiculous.

But they'd better not go too far. Sometimes when people go too far they discover they've succeeded better than they wanted to. If there ever was a tie-up. . . . There won't be, though. Aberhart's a clever man; Gerry McGeer's a clever man. Don't make any mistake about that. But so is Premier Thomas Dufferin Pattullo of B.C. and he's going to run his own show. He's on his way back home to do it now.

Hell, excuse him.

HON. T. D. PATTULLO, Premier of British Columbia.

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Smallpox has practically disappeared where vaccination is widely practiced. In communities where families ignore this protection, it still smoulders, though protected families are safe.

Diphtheria is rapidly being stamped out by immunization against it. Nevertheless, children in this country died of it last year. Have your baby inoculated when he is six months old. A simple test will assure you of complete protection. Then, if diphtheria should break out in your neighborhood, he will be immune.

Typhoid claims comparatively few victims except where suitable sanitary and preventive medical practices have been neglected.

Your doctor can tell you of the means that are used to check epidemics of scarlet fever, whooping cough and measles—and of the vaccines, antitoxins and serums which soften the attacks of these diseases and make the after-effects less damaging.

If, when you were little, you escaped serious consequences from any or all of these diseases, you were lucky. Don't let your child run the same risks. At the time of your child's regular physical examination, the doctor will be able to advise concerning immunization and the building up of resistance against disease.

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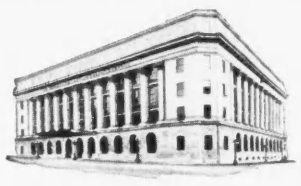

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SECTION II

# SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 9, 1936

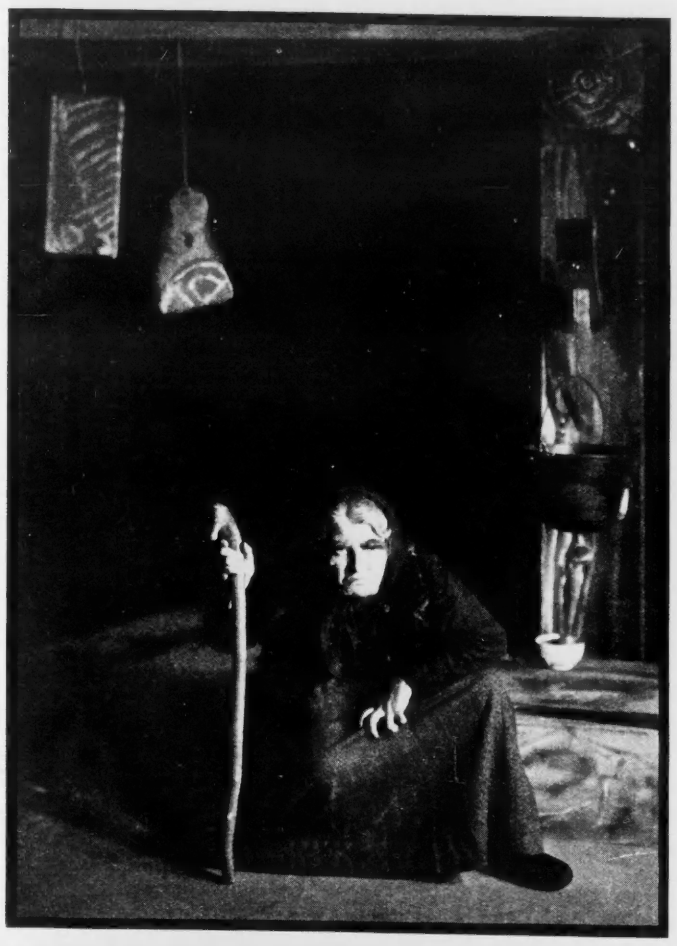
# THE DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL (CONTINUED)

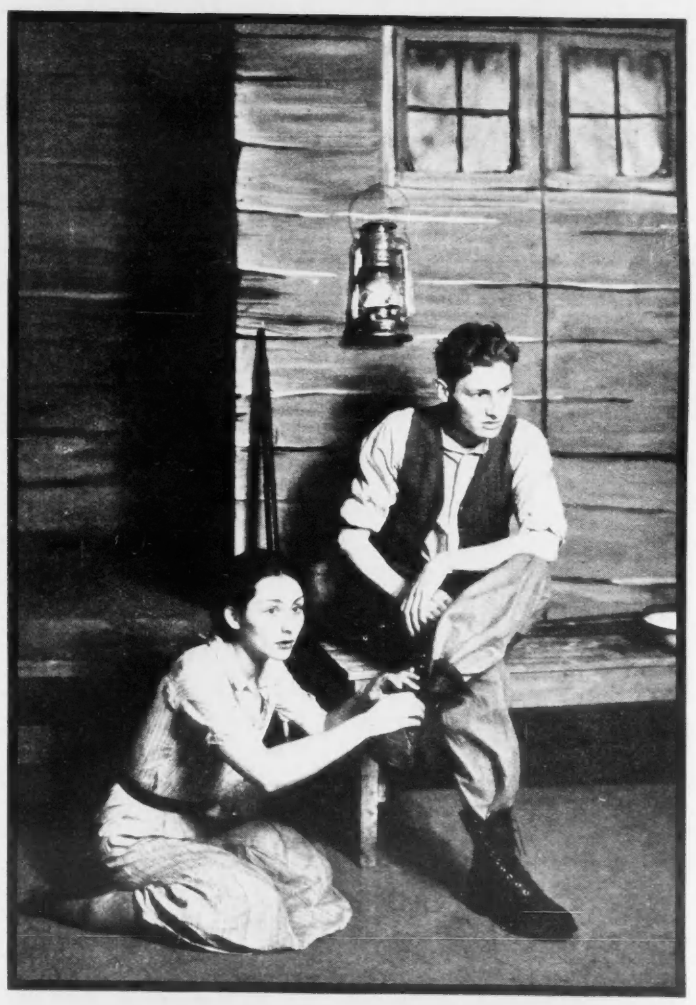
**BY ANDREW ALLAN**

THERE are many of us who profoundly believe that in the Dominion Drama Festival we have the necessary roots of what will one day be the Canadian Theatre. Whether this theatre will be an expression of the Canadian spirit and attitude in terms of theatre without organization save the nebulous one of private enterprise, or whether there will actually be a Canadian National Theatre with its home in Ottawa and its scope extending to a chain of repertory playhouses across the Dominion, it is too early to prophesy with any likelihood of accuracy.

It is easy to pick flaws in the structure and operation of the Dominion Drama Festival — and several journalistic critics spend a not inconsiderable amount of space doing so. I should be the last person to question the sincerity of these critics, but I must deplore their judgment. I would suggest for their consideration a saying of Sir George Arthur: "Criticism is never more beside the mark than when it condemns a system because of its incidental imperfections."

One thing I will venture to say, and I say it boldly because it is my firm conviction: if ever we are to have a legitimate theatre in Canada, and one which is distinctively Canadian, it will grow out of the Dominion Drama Festival and out of nothing else. If the Festival fails or allows itself to be sidetracked by minor considerations, there will be nothing to take its place. We shall have missed our chance with the gods. We shall be thrown back upon a plethora of imported films and the uncertain visits of occasional touring companies. Our old men may entertain a few rueful visions, but our young men and maidens will dream no dreams. There will be no Canadian theatre, and Canada will be immeasurably the poorer.





## THE PICTURES

*First row, left.* Marion Robinson, as Vana-Kai, in "Bath-Sheba of Saaremaa", by Aino Kallos, presented by The Regina Little Theatre Society, directed by James M. Sinclair. *Right.* Miss Deborah Coulson as Ursula Stratford, in "Nellie McNabb", an original Canadian play written by Lois Reynolds, presented by The Playwright's Studio Group, Toronto, directed by Cameron Matthews.

*Second row, left.* "Legend", by Philip Johnson, presented by The Theatre Arts Guild of Kentville, N.S., directed by Marjorie Wood. T. P. Stent as the Rev. Fallows, Marjorie Wood as Mrs. Walters. *Right.* "Judge Lynch", by J. W. Rogers, Jr., presented by The Sixteen-Thirty Club (Church of the Messiah, Montreal), directed by Charles Rittenhouse. Marjorie Brewer as Ella, and Douglas Peterson as Ed. Joplin.

*Third row, left.* "Candle-Light", by Siegfried Geyer, adapted by P. G. Wodehouse, presented by The London Little Theatre, directed by Llewellyn Graham and Hilda Smith. Left to right: Graham Gould as Prince Rudolf Haseldorf - Schlobitten, William A. Bentley as Josef, and Lilyan Adams as Marie. *Right.* "The Late Christopher Bean", by Sidney Howard, adapted by Howard Stannard, presented by The Ottawa Drama League, directed by Marjorie Margosches. Left to right: E. L. C. Pereira as Davenport, Herbert Fripp as Rosen, Howard Stannard as Dr. Haggett, Kaye Carleton as Ada Haggett, and Lillian Whitney as Mrs. Haggett. —*Photos by Karsh, Ottawa.*

BUT let us proceed to the particular. In last week's issue we reviewed three of the seven bills presented at the recent Festival at Ottawa. It now remains to examine the merits of the remaining plays.

Those of us who heard each of the adjudications of Mr. Harley Granville-Parker were able, by following the implications of his thought, to store up for ourselves something approaching an aesthetic of acting and production, with not a few valuable contributions toward the relation of the written drama to the health of the body theatric. Mr. Granville-Barker used, as it were, the productions which appeared upon the stage of the Ottawa Little Theatre as texts upon which to base dissertations enriched by his own long and profound experience in the things of the theatre. This is the

(*Continued on Page* 15)

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# THE DISTAFF SIDE

BY MARIE CLAIRE

WE HAVE spent the last two grey week-ends in the country—walking about with true British phlegm in the rain and a jaeger sweater beneath our Grenfell overcoat. (Just like Dr. Robertson.) We want to report that it's all right about Spring. Spring, 1936, was on Friday. For a few hours the gleam of authentic sunshine lay on the fields and showed a misty haze of green across the plowed earth that a few hours before one could have sworn was as brown as your boot. The stream under the hill had given up dashing around corners like a New York subway train and decorously flowed again between its banks. The robins' warbled "tweedle-dee, tweedle-doo" expressing a full heart, had changed overnight into the monotonous "cheep" that suggests an empty stomach.

One of these mornings we shall wake up and find Spring has come and gone, and Summer is in charge. Well, she's a handsome wench. But her younger sister, even when she spurns us, raining on our new hat, frost-biting our hands—has all our heart.

SPRING hats are all making way this week for summer hats in the smartest millinery establishments. Fashion's indifference to the weather is sublime.

We talked the prospects over with one of the Continental buyers just returned from Europe via New York this week. She's little and chic and determined, her own clothes are so enchanting it gives you confidence in the hats she produces for your consideration—and you often need an extra dose of confidence, believe us. She says witheringly, though, that hats which are new and different always look cockeyed at first to the conservative—but it soon passes off and they grow to like them, or at least to accept them. Summer's hats will apparently be no exception to this rule except that there are more wide brims in the picture than there have been for years. There probably isn't a woman alive with any pretensions to style who isn't flattered by a wide brim at a good angle.

*Suzy* is backing Breton sailors, big and little, and a new type of beret that is really a sailor tam with a hoop edge. In white "picalene" straw (looks knitted) with a black velvet band and little streamers instead of a ribbon lettered "H.M.S. Dauntless" and three white thistles—my goodness—on the band at the back. It's a winner, mark our words.

*Reboux* sponsors flat sailors with a fence of flowers around the edge of the brim. Rather like a tambourine, and lovely.

*Paton* has revived the Merry Widow sailor of 1910—wide and flat as a cartwheel with veil and wing trimming. It sounds terrible but it's so flattering you could die. In navy *lisere* straw with a white spider web veil flat on the brim and hanging over it about an inch, two narrow white wings lying flat on that. This kind of thing with flowers will be pretty devastating all summer.

Picaline, *lisere*, and the exotics—the rough foreign straws—and shantungs are the straw story. Shantung is the pick; according to this buyer the aristocrat of them all. It will be seen in all the grandest colors, parma, parsley green, red cabbage, fuchsia, rhubarb, wax bean yellow, the whole kitchen garden is here. White, however, is enormously important. Not with sappy, soft colors, but the brisk, clean contrast of sunburn brown, navy, and black, or all alone. It's a break, this year, if you look well in white.

INCOME TAX Evening in the Home. "Why, what a funny looking paper! *T1-1935*. "What does 'T1' stand for? Oh, it's just a number. Well, now, let me see how it goes. I want to be a real help. 'For the use of individuals other than farmers and ranchers.' Couldn't you just say you were a rancher? . . . My goodness—how could they ever possibly know.

"Mercy! I think income tax sheets say the queerest things . . . here it says if you're unmarried and as a general rule sleep in two bedrooms where your meals are prepared and served you are exempted $2,000. . . . Oh, I see.

"Oh, look here where it says '*underline Christian name commonly used!*' Ho! ho! ho! You'll have to put 'Bunny,' won't it look dandy! . . . It is so Christian, who ever said they weren't Christian, anyhow that's the name I always use. If you put Reginald it will be false and you'll be liable to a fine of $10,000 or six months in jail. It says so here. Your own mother doesn't use Reginald. Maybe you'll get both. . . . Isn't it nice to do this together! Here, I'll look up 'Exemptions and allowances (items 16F and *G*)'. Here it is. 'Exemption $1,000 or $2,000 see item 42.' Forty-two is on the back . . . m-m-m-m—let me see—Oh, that's the part about sleeping in the two bedrooms. At the end it says, 'Complete item 38.' Have you completed item 38? Why there's the telephone . . .

"Hello, hello. . . . Oh, Winifred. I'm so glad you called. My dear, my head is just going round and round. I'm helping Bunny make out our income tax sheet for 1935. Oh, no, it's really not complicated. We got a nice letter from Ottawa yesterday saying that our last year's one was correct. Oh, we'll soon be through. Gary Cooper? not really! Why we certainly will. I'll go right back and finish up these old figures and you call for us in ten minutes. . . .

"Why, Bunny, have you gone upstairs? . . . You're going to work it out alone? And you aren't going to the movies? Oh, I *hate* the twenty-ninth of April. . . ."

WORD has lately come from London of the illness of Elizabeth Bergner whose work on both stage and screen has made her famous in the last two years. If you saw "Escape Me Never" you probably haven't forgotten her, or how she can wring your heart.

In private life she is the wife of Dr. Paul Czinner, and it now appears that her illness has been much more serious than either her husband or her friends have cared to make known. She is recovering, though, but won't be back on the stage till the autumn. Her first engagement will be the performance of the part of David in the play written for her by Sir James Barrie—a long leap from Catherine of Russia or the gamin of "Escape Me Never." People who know her, however, say the Bergner's chameleon-like quality is one of her great charms.

• •

## LETTERS

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IF ALL who saw the film, "The Life of Louis Pasteur," will agree with the nice things said of it in your recent issue, some will be unable to help begrudging the undeserved praise given to Warner Brothers for their brightness and willingness to experiment. Why? Because "Pasteur," a splendid film, was released in France several months ago, written by the well known actor and playwright, Sacha Guitry, who also gave an inspired performance as the great scientist. There cannot be much doubt that Warner Brothers saw it, and decided to follow the recipe with a few additional seasonings.

Efforts to have the French "Pasteur" shown in the last French series in Toronto were unavailing because of the anticipation of possible detriment "unfair competition" to the American imitation which had not then been released.

American producers seem to watch the work of European producers, and appreciate their ideas enough to follow in their footsteps. Lately the European versions of "Crime and Punishment," "Transatlantic Tunnel" and "The Three Musketeers" have been closely followed by American versions.

MARGUERITE MACDONALD.

• •

Airman (after landing in a tree)—"I was trying to make a new record."

Farmer—"You did. You're the first man to climb down that tree before climbing up it."—*Whitley Weekly Record.*

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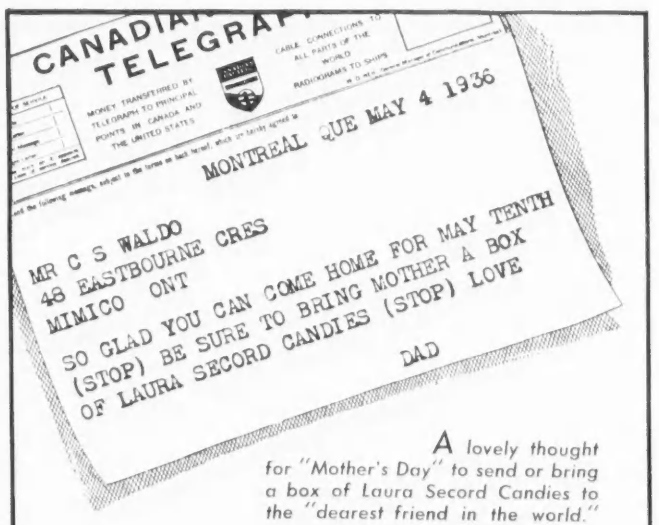


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# DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL

(*Continued from Page* 13)

true value of the present system of adjudication, and those who do not realize this are simply missing the point.

FRIDAY night brought the Ottawa Drama League's eagerly awaited production of the second act of Maxwell Anderson's "Winterset," directed by Miss Julia Murphy. And a thoroughly impressive production it turned out to be, thanks to the director's intelligent approach to a fine play and to the sterling work of the cast.

The program note, necessitated by the fragmentary nature of the offering, is worth quoting as a model of its kind. . . . "An echo of the Sacco-Vanzetti trial, 'A judge's brain becomes a delicate instrument.' Twelve years have passed since Bartolomeo Romagna was executed for the murder of the Paymaster. His son in endless search to vindicate his father's honor—the Judge wandering in mind and body longs to be satisfied that the verdict was just. The author has brought together in the house of Esdras the principal actors in the drama of the trial."

It is a poetic play which must retain its poetry and at the same time be made to appear realistic. Mr. Granville-Barker commended the repose and team-work of the cast, but felt that "virtuosity in acting is needed in this type of play if it is to be a sound dramatic method." Nevertheless, it seemed to me that the players kept well the cadence of the lines without stressing their artificiality. The pace and precision of the playing were noteworthy, and the characterizations firmly marked. The lighting, if not always quite sufficient, was effective. Most memorable were the performances of Messrs. Leslie Chance as the Judge, F. L. C. Pereira as Esdras, and Tom Palmer as Mio.

BERNARD SHAW'S "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" was the presentation of the Montreal Repertory Company under the deft direction of Miss Martha Allan. The cast—Mr. Whitfield Aston as the Beefeater, Mr. Jack Ralph as Will Shakespeare, Miss Lorna Sheard as the Queen, and Miss Eleanor Nichol as the Dark Lady—afforded us one of the most finished performances of the Festival. Of Miss Nichol's work, the adjudicator justly said: "She gave us three minutes of the most beautiful speaking we have had this week."

Mr. Shaw's adroit fantasy on how Master Shakespeare found "copy" for his plays was, as Mr. Granville-Barker pointed out, a *pièce d'occasion* written for a matinée on behalf of the British National Theatre movement at the turn of the century. It would have been doubly interesting if Mr. Granville-Barker had subdued his modesty to remind us that he himself played Will Shakespeare in the original production. He did insist, however, that there was no use trying to make the figures of Mr. Shaw's little comedy—with the exception of the Beefeater—into human beings, when they were merely puppets to convey the author's wit. The adjudicator was less condemnatory of the choice of this piece than he had been earlier in the week of the same author's "Overruled"—but perhaps this was from reasons of sentiment. It was a satisfying production, this of the Montreal "Rep," carried through with an air, a sense of style, and an appreciation of the beauty of the English language when properly spoken.

THE final play on Friday was Percy MacKaye's "Napoleon Crossing the Rockies," presented by the Arts and Letters Club of Toronto, under the direction of Mr. Frank E. Hemingway. There was left "no possible, probable shadow of doubt" regarding Mr. Granville-Barker's opinion of this production. "That," he said, "seems to me what acting—and *good* acting—is." In this, doubtless, he was referring to the work of Mr. Ivor Lewis as the ancient mountaineer, Lark, who is two-thirds of the play as it is written, and nine-tenths of the play as Mr. Lewis played it. It was a magnificent performance. Mr. Granville-Barker stretched the truth no whit in describing it as "expository without being explanatory; . . . flesh and blood, human, completely rounded."

To me, personally, and I am sure to many others in the Ottawa Little Theatre that night, the memory of old Lark launching into his favorite theme of a legendary Napoleon and all his host climbing the heights of the Rockies for seven days and seven nights will remain one of the theatre's treasured memories. One cannot say more. Bare justice demands that one say no less.

Old Lark and his equally ancient wife, Tildy, have held their pass in the Kentucky mountains for untold years, and now must lose it through the perfidy of the advance agents of what we call "progress." But let no one suppose that they are defeated because the encroachment of the railway and lumber company are to drive them out and despoil their great trees and their noble peaks. Theirs, even though they do not know it, is a realm of poetry which no progress can invade or despoil.

THE Saturday matinée opened with another American play, but scarcely so good a one: "Fixin's," by Erma and Paul Green, presented by the Brantford Drama League, and directed by Mr. W. A. Turnbull. This is the story of a southern tenant farm woman, Lilly Robinson, whose soul rebels against the drab life she must live and who finally, despairing of the future, leaves her husband.

"This," said Mr. Granville-Barker, "is a specimen of what I call 'the dreary drama.' The function of classical tragedy is to purge the soul by pity and terror; but Mr. Aristotle says nothing about a play which lowers your vitality." The actors appeared to be giving a true, if somewhat timid, picture of the authors' intention—although a word should be said for Miss Vera Webster in the role of the unhappy wife. Hers was uphill work; but, if she continues as she has started, we ought to be hearing of her yet as an actress of no mean accomplishment.

"The Magnanimous Lover," by St. John Ervine, was the presentation of Hart House Theatre, Toronto, directed by Miss Nancy Pyper, and it earned from the adjudicator some of the warmest praise of the week. It was, moreover, distinguished by the fact that for once an audience which witnessed twenty-two plays forgot to keep both eyes on technique and allowed itself to be carried away by the situation of the piece. This is the sincerest kind of tribute to actors and director.

The story concerns Henry Hinde who, ten years earlier, has had an illegitimate son by Maggie Cather and, instead of facing the music, has ignored her tears and fled his home in the North of Ireland. Now he returns from Liverpool, a prosperous shopkeeper; and, having "got religion," offers to make an honest woman of Maggie. The woman, when she realizes that his offer is prompted by consideration for himself and not by love for her, spurns him with a cold fury which, although it does not penetrate his smugness, almost brings the audience to its feet. At least, it did the way Miss Judith Evelyn played Maggie. Of her performance Mr. Granville-Barker spoke in adulatory terms, saying: "I wish to pay her every compliment possible. It was a perfect performance." It was, and one of the high spots of the Festival.

Of Mr. Rupert Lucas as William Cather, Maggie's father, and of Mr. Donald Smith as the magnanimous but canting lover, the adjudicator spoke in almost equal terms—as well he might. Upon the production as a whole he commented glowingly, drawing especial attention to the use of color in the scene and the economy of movement. His tribute to Miss Pyper as director was equalled during the week only by his praise of the director of "Les Soeurs Guédonec." This production of "The Magnanimous Lover" more than justified the high place which Hart House Theatre holds among the Little Theatres of Canada.

THE choice of such a play as "The Old Trouper," by Charles Brooks, presented by the Theatre Guild of Saint John, directed by Mrs. W. A. Clark, was strongly condemned by the adjudicator. It is a play which pretends to set forth the twilight in the life of an actor of the old school. But the piece was entirely spurious, and the evident talents of the players completely wasted.

The Dickens Fellowship, Toronto Branch, presented "And as for Jessie," by Kathleen Edge, as the opening piece on Saturday night's bill. This ingratiating Canadian comedy, founded—although somewhat remotely, as the adjudicator remarked—upon a sentence from "Dombey and Son," was played with an expert lightness of touch which quite captivated the audience. "Seen through a prism of comedy," in Mr. Granville-Barker's words, players and author conspired to present the illusion of life through "real humor — not of words, but of character."

Leslie Carter is a young embryo novelist who, in his three workless years since leaving university, has been supported by his brother-in-law, George Morton. Jessie, the new maid, upsets one of Leslie's little disquisitions on "idealism versus materialism" by a few well-timed assertions of her own. The net result is that Leslie makes off into the night in search of independence, and Jessie accompanies him—in a quite nice way, of course—to find the husband whom she has left because he could not get employment. This is all quite trivial and superficial, but it was brought to life by the cast—notably by Mr. Rai Purdy, the director of the piece, in the role of Leslie, and by Mr. Graham Garton as George.

THE fourth of the Festival's Canadian plays was seen on Saturday night—"Twenty-five Cents," by Eric Harris, presented by the London Little Theatre (London Drama League) and directed by Miss Catherine McC. Brickenden. "A good symphonic piece of writing," was the adjudicator's verdict of this play, written by a Sarnia business man. Of the two Canadian plays seen on this bill Mr. Granville-Barker seemed confident that "the writers had obviously understood the medium in which they worked. For them it was not a literary exercise, but a play—the genuine thing, living and breathing upon the stage."

"Twenty-five Cents" is a story of the depression and how it hit one workingman's family. Maggie Fisher must have twenty-five cents so that she may accompany her friend, Kate Swanson, to the movies. There are only twenty-two cents in the house; and when Bill, who is Maggie's husband, comes home, he appears unable to make up the deficiency, even when Maggie adopts the ruse of asking him for a three-cent stamp. He hasn't, indeed, enough money to buy himself a tin of tobacco. It's tough, being on part time.

The Fishers' two grown-up children come down to lunch, both having slept till noon—Bennie because he has spent his usual late night at the pool room, and Gertie because she has been on one of her mysterious but strenuous parties with her "fast" girl-friend and a couple of boy-friends. One of the latter has given Gertie a fur coat, which both Ma and Pa Fisher naturally suspect as ominous. Still, neither Gertie nor Bennie has been able to get a job since leaving school, so what is there to do?

After Pa, in no cheerful frame of mind, goes back to the factory, Bennie confesses that he has appropriated a dollar from the pool room till. He begs his mother for twenty-five cents so that, by a little judicious gambling, he may repair the damage. Ma says there isn't a cent in the house; but, unfortunately for her already jeopardized motion-picture excursion, Bennie a moment later sees her counting over the twenty-five cents from its hiding-place in a vase.

In the meantime, Gertie returns to beseech her mother for twenty-five cents "for some medicine." It seems that the worst has befallen Gertie in process of securing that fur coat. Despair fills Maggie's soul, but she still insists there isn't a cent in the house. At this juncture Bill returns with the news that, after all his years of service, he has been "laid off" at the factory. With no prospect of getting work, he is another "victim of the depression" like his children. Bennie has slipped off to the pool room, and Bill—having sent Gertie to her room in tears—is protesting that he has always paid his way and won't go on relief now, when a policeman arrives to investigate Bennie's activities. Bill goes out with him, flinging down his remaining three cents on the table.

Finally, Maggie is left alone with her precious vase. Despite everything, her mind gropes towards the few hours' solace of the motion-picture house. She goes to the vase—and finds it empty. The bell rings to indicate the arrival of Kate Swanson to accompany Maggie to the twenty-five-cent matinée. Maggie collapses into a chair, as the curtain falls.

It is sombre, unadorned stuff, as you can see. To me it seemed that there was at times almost too determined a realism in the playing of it. But against this we have the adjudicator's opinion that the pace was good and that it was to the players' credit that the piece seemed more monotonous than it really was.

The work of the cast maintained a uniform standard of excellent representational playing. The nice balance of the whole contributed greatly to what was, it must be admitted, one of the most impressive half-hours of this year's Festival. It is hard to pick out performances in a play so characterized by what the adjudicators call "team work"; but particularly memorable were Miss Margaret Glass as Ma and Mr. Marvyn Kenyon as Bill Fisher.

The final piece of the Festival was an adaptation by Mr. Howard Stannard of "The Late Christopher Bean," Sidney Howard's American version of a French comedy. It was presented by the Ottawa Drama League, directed by Miss Marjorie Margosches, and with Mr. Stannard performing admirably as old Dr. Haggett of New England, who once entertained a genius unawares and lived to regret it.

It was an interesting, if not entirely successful, experiment in condensation. Mr. Granville-Barker was a bit dubious about the wisdom of making tabloid versions of full-length plays, but he found the production "slick, clever, and amusing."

WHILE it cannot be said too often that the winning of awards and trophies is by no means the *raison d'être* of the Dominion Drama Festival, it would be absurd to pretend that the interest did not run high on the closing night when the adjudicator prepared to make his recommendations. The winning of the Bessborough Trophy by the London Drama League for its production of "Twenty-five Cents" marks a milestone in the progress of the Festival. For the first time the trophy is awarded to a production of an original Canadian play. It will have a tonic effect. We shall no longer be able to take it for granted that the Sir Barry Jackson Prize for the best production of a Canadian play is a sort of compensatory award for those who are self-sacrificing enough to do a piece by a Canadian writer. This year the same piece has taken both prizes—and earned them, be it said, with a sincere, well written example of dramatic composition, skilfully directed and produced, and played with care and intelligence.

The choice of the Vancouver Progressive Art Club's production of "Waiting for Letty" as the second best production in English, ought to remove once and for all the "class" bogey from the Festival. Thus we are assured that politics and society have a place at the Festival, but it is in the audience. Workers in the theatre belong backstage and on the boards, and the only rank there is that of ability.

No one doubts for a moment that the production of "Les Soeurs Guédonec" by le Cercle Molière of Winnipeg came within a hair's breadth of appropriating the Bessborough Trophy to its own merits. That it took the prize for the best production was, failing the former event, a foregone conclusion—excellent as were the other productions in the French language.

The announcement that Lady Tweedsmuir's mementos for the best performances in English were won by Miss Judith Evelyn, for her performance of Maggie Cather in "The Magnanimous Lover" (Hart House Theatre, Toronto) and by Mr. Ivor Lewis, for his performance as Lark in "Napoleon Crossing the Rockies" (Arts and Letters Club, Toronto), was greeted by thunderous applause. The same applies to the announcement of the winners of M. Brugère's mementos for the best individual performances in French: Mademoiselle Pauline Boutal, for her performance as Madame Le Cahu in "Les Soeurs Guédonec," and M. René Arthur, for his performance in the title role of "Topaze" (Conservatoire National de Musique de Québec).

So many trivial things nowadays are referred to as "passing into history"—so many things of which history will be much too busy to take any cognizance—that one hesitates to use the expression. Yet, this much we can say of the Dominion Drama Festival of 1936: it is now a *fait accompli*, but the impetus gained from it by those who are jealous that Canada shall have a Theatre is an influence whose magnitude the years to come may rate more highly than we, at the present moment, can possibly dream.

(To repair an omission in last week's Drama Festival article, we should like to state that the presentation of "Nellie McNabb" was by the Playwrights' Studio Group of Toronto. Lack of space compels us to defer until next week Mr. Allan's critique of the entries in the French language.)

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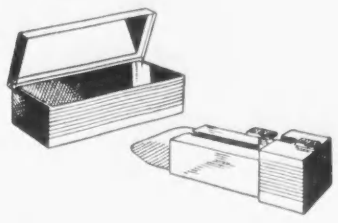

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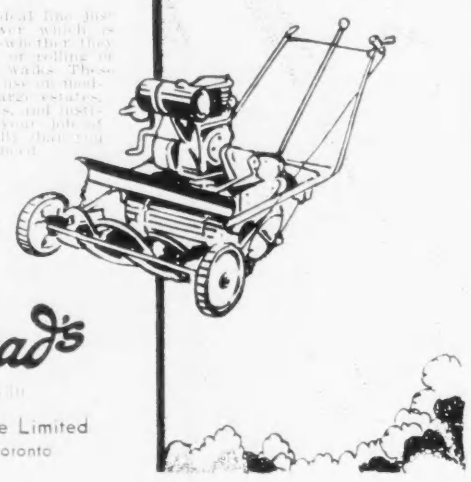

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Perennials should be grown in a long wide border accommodating so many varieties as will bloom all in flowers in bloom. The above photograph shows one of the borders in the Highway Gardens at Clarkson. The Purple Plum hedge behind makes a fine background. The Purple Japanese Barberry edging round the beds gives more definition to the border and an effective colour scheme.

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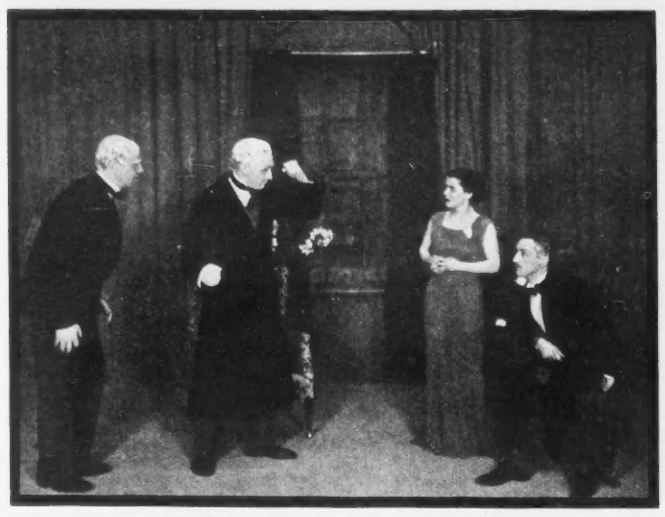

DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL. "The Old Trouper", by Charles Brooks, presented by The Theatre Guild of Saint John, directed by Mrs. W. A. Clark. Left to right: Stuart Stevenson as Dubbins, Cedric Taylor as Barry Curtain, Frances Hamilton as Jane Curtain, and James Lannen as Vincent Starlight. —*Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.*

# HOUSE AND GARDEN

BY PAUL GREY

IN PLANNING a perennial bed or border be sure to select varieties that are adapted to the location—that is, plant sun-loving varieties in sunny positions, and those which do not require strong sunlight in shady spots. The tall-growing plants should be placed at the back of the border or the centre of a bed, using care in selection that such varieties as have generous foliage may serve as a background. Some of these tall growers also may be located in any wide sections of the border near the front.

In the foreground should be planted perennials that will form a compact edging. Inasmuch as a perennial border is intended to contribute a cheery note of color to the outdoor living room, such varieties as will bear profusely should have the preference, and these should be arranged with a view to harmony of color. Each year a few new and unusual sorts may be added; then, if any discrepancies of color or form occur, annuals can be used to fill in temporarily.

GARDEN-OWNERS who have had their prized shrubbery and evergreens stained and sometimes killed by the dog nuisance, have devoutly longed for some deterrent that would serve as a "detour" sign to direct dogs to a new route. Now their longing has been answered by a detour sign that every dog will obey. It is none other than a spray made with a well-known tobacco by-product that also ranks as an outstanding garden insecticide. You simply spray the lower branches of your shrubbery and then "watch the dogs go by." It all revolves around the dog's sense of smell, and the point that he does not like the odor of this particular spray. So there's good news for garden-owners!

ANYONE wanting beautiful home surroundings at all seasons of the year simply cannot ignore evergreen planting, the value of which is never more in evidence than during the winter, when so much garden planting is hibernating. From the name "evergreen" those new and untrained in gardening might be inclined to think of evergreens only in terms of green. As a matter of fact, evergreens can be had in quite distinctive shadings that are decidedly "off" green.

There are, for example, varieties of distinctly blue coloring, others of equally pronounced golden hue and some of silvery cast. Of the last-named, chinensis argentea variegata is a silvery-variegated juniper and communis depressa plumosa is a dwarf, spreading juniper, silvery-green in the spring and turning reddish-mauve in the autumn.

Among evergreens of bluish tinge that can be used advantageously in rock-garden planting there are the picea excelsa pumila glauca, a dwarf spruce; a juniper, squamata Meyeri; and a fir, nobiles glauca, of spreading habit.

Other blue-tinged evergreens for general planting are a fine cypress, Lawsoniana Triomph van Boskoop, and the popular Koster blue spruce.

The golden evergreens are especially attractive. There is one variety of cypress, pisifera filifera aurea, and there is an excellent arborvitae (or cedar), occidentalis lutea, that has bright foliage. Still another yellow-foliaged evergreen is the Japonica aurea juniper.

THE continuous influx of new perennials can only be regarded as a tribute to the vitality and appeal of this old flower, and to its adaptability to virtually every growing condition and situation. Today, certainly, we can find a petunia to grow anywhere, and of a color to harmonize with almost any other flower or surroundings.

Rose Gem, an Award of Merit winner for 1936, brings new glory to the petunia family. It is of a brilliant rose coloring that even the strongest sunshine will not fade. Of notably compact growth and low height—from six to eight inches this petunia is especially good as a border plant or window-box selection. In a window-box it would harmonize effectively with deep blue balony type petunias; the latter to trail over the sides and the Rose Gem to occupy the central space, with sweet alyssum for a snow-white border. These three hardy annuals will stand almost any amount of sun or bad weather, and will provide a wealth of color throughout the warm weather.

• •

## TRAVELERS

Miss Nora Drayton, of Toronto, has sailed on the Montclare to spend some time in England.

Mrs. Stanley Brock and Mrs. Norman Berkinshaw, of Montreal, were guests at the Chateau Laurier, Ottawa, during the week of the Drama Festival.

Mr. Pierre de L. Boal, counsellor at the United States legation at Ottawa, has left for Mexico City, where he will occupy a similar post in the United States Government service. Mrs. Boal will accompany him as far as Washington, where she will spend a few weeks with Mrs. James Bonbright.

Mrs. Gordon Ross, who has been visiting her parents, Sir Richard and Lady Turner, of Montreal, has returned to her home in Quebec.

Mrs. Hamilton B. Wills and her sister, Miss Lillian Stewart, have returned to "Shadowbrook," Willowdale, Ont., after a cruise to Jamaica and the West Indies.

Lady Fiset and her daughter, Miss Renee Fiset, have left for Rimouski, after spending the winter months in Quebec.

AS A LINK TO CONNECT a house with its garden, nothing is quite as attractive as a wide, tree-shadowed, flagged terrace open to sky, sun, moon and stars.


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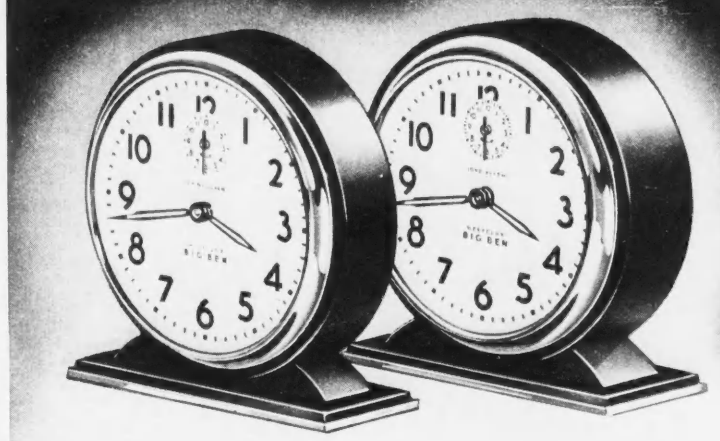

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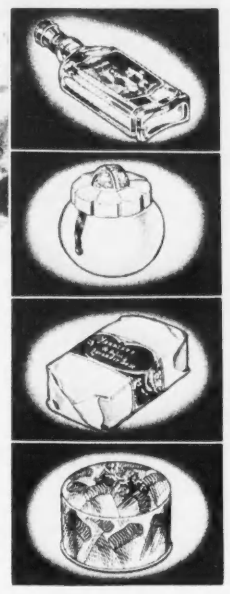

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DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL. "Fixin's", by Erma and Paul Green, presented by The Brantford Drama League, directed by W. A. Turnbull. Left to right: Douglas Marshall as Ed. Robinson, Vera Webster as Lilly Robinson, and Ernest Reynolds as Jim Cooper.
—*Photo by Karsh, Ottawa.*

# CONCERNING FOOD

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

I DREAMED last night I was a salmon. Just like Lily Pons, that's me.

As I remember it, I entered for the Inter-Provincial falls-jumping competition and won every event without straining a fin. A fat gentleman with protruding eyes and a fishy stare, wearing a Lord Mayor's chain and my smartest spring hat, had just presented me with a trophy shaped like a sauce boat when the applause woke me up.

It would probably take Freud himself to explain the erotic significance of it all. I hoped to interpret it with the help of the Almanac supplied by the pill people, but the cook has thrown it out. What we shall do now when we scorch wool or drink potassium-sulphate I hate to think. Emergencies without an almanac are drab indeed.

I think, myself, the simple explanation is possibly the true one. Subconsciously I know I look like a fool in that hat, and the first of the Spring-run salmon is already on sale in the shops.

Maybe you haven't a family who eat your carefully prepared sole with shrimp sauce, or baby halibut cooked in wine, and then put down their fork and say wistfully, "It won't be long till salmon's in, will it?" I've been up against that for years. Small wonder I'm the embittered type I am. Or that I've been collecting salmon recipes for years. After all, one can't serve it boiled with egg sauce every day in the season.

Here are some English recipes that seem pretty good to me. The English have a great respect for the best of their salmon, as well they might for it's all Scotch. They aren't inclined to mess it up much, which seems sound, too, when one considers how delicious the creature is when simply dressed.

*Cold Salmon with Grapefruit Sauce.* Cover a piece of salmon with plenty of well-salted water, bring quickly to the boil, skim it and let it simmer gently until the fish is cooked: allow about eight to ten minutes per pound of fish. Drain and skin it and arrange on a big platter.

For the sauce. Dry one cup of fine breadcrumbs in the oven without letting them color. Heat one cup of grapefruit juice, fresh or tinned, and add it to the crumbs. Stir in one well-beaten egg and add one heaping tablespoon of butter, a small piece at a time, beating it in well. Reheat slowly in a double boiler, stirring all the time, until the sauce looks thick and creamy. It takes about five minutes. Do not allow it to boil. Cool it and serve it with the cold salmon around which you have arranged a salad of pale, crisp lettuce leaves with skinned sections of grapefruit on it.

I suppose you know that the way to skin sections of orange or grapefruit is to first peel the fruit with a sharp knife and then, holding it on a fork, cut down each section inside the fibre partition, and lay it on a plate. You must have a very sharp knife, you should use seedless or nearly seedless fruit (there isn't a particle of use attempting it with Florida oranges, for instance) and even then you will probably have to discard some of your early efforts. It's the only way to do it though. They do it even in big hotels, I know, because I once asked the head waiter at Claridges in London, and he picked up an orange and showed me how. His skill almost made me cry. That, I consider, is one of the high moments in this career.

If salmon steaks, wiped dry, rolled in well-seasoned flour, fried in butter and served with lemon quarters, aren't good enough for you, my pampered pets, my instinct is to wash my hands of you. However, since you are so nice to me, I offer you this to increase the reputation of your cook.

*Salmon Steaks with Green Olive Sauce.* Cook the salmon steaks as directed above—arrange them overlapping down the centre of a platter. Meanwhile have one onion finely minced and cook it till tender in two tablespoons of butter; it doesn't take more than a minute or two. Now stir in three tablespoons of flour and get it smooth, add one cup of tinned tomato soup, ½ cup hot water, one cup of stoned and chopped green olives and one teaspoon chopped parsley. Pour over the fish, garnish with sprigs of parsley and serve. This sauce is also to be used with a piece of hot, boiled salmon.

The small amount of cooked salmon that leaves the table on the dish is the making of some of the best of fish dishes. Kedgeree, for instance, served in England for breakfast but good enough for lunch anywhere. This is my own recipe from The Black Book via an English cook. It's pretty good.

*Salmon Kedgeree.* Dissolve one tablespoon of butter in a pan, add to it one cup of well boiled rice and about a cup of cold, boiled salmon pulled into small pieces. Season well with pepper, salt, cayenne and if liked, a little mace. Mix a raw egg with one tablespoon of milk and stir it well through, then add the chopped white of a hard-boiled egg. When thoroughly heated pile on a hot dish, sprinkle with finely chopped parsley and then the yolk of the hard-boiled egg put through a sieve on top.

Finally, if you want to vary your cold salmon mayonnaise, don't try altering the salmon, simply jazz the mayonnaise.

*Green Mayonnaise* is considered very grand. It is simply a plain mayonnaise dressing to which you add the following: Boil a little bunch of parsley, watercress and chervil in salted water for seven minutes. Drain and pulp them through a fine sieve into the yellow mayonnaise, which instantly becomes a green one. This sauce is called *A la Remoulade* when, in addition to the above, you add one tablespoon of French-made mustard and three or four chopped, pickled gherkins. That's all.

• •

## FOR FISHERMEN

THE outboard motor has been developed and improved to the point where a great majority of sportsmen find it almost impossible to get along without one of these handy little units as part of their regular equipment. The time was when an outboard was a plaything of the few; today, its low initial cost and small running expense has made it a necessity with almost every class of sportsman and summer cottager.

For the fisherman, in particular, the outboard holds a special appeal. The necessity for going "far afield" to find the spots where the "big ones strike" makes the old oar-method of water transportation a thing of the past. Where streams and lakes are too narrow and shallow to allow a larger craft to navigate, the little "outboard" takes you there and brings you back with little or no trouble and at the minimum of expense.

The world-famous sportsman, Ozark Ripley, in speaking recently about one of Canada's outstanding outboard motors said "The little motor cannot be equalled for all-around fishing. I have been able to do bait and fly casting from a boat driven by it without any help. I tried it out for trolling—the manner in which it maintained the slowest trolling speed necessary for various lake and stream fishing amazed me. I sure gave it a tough tryout in lakes and swift water. After using it on small boats and canoes I attached it to a water-soaked rowboat which originally weighed 250 lbs., and was surprised at the manner in which it negotiated the tough upstream going without a single splutter."

• •

Did you know that the Queen of Spain once thought of organizing a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals in her country? She confided in a high official of the Court. He suggested, "The first thing we must do in order to raise funds, is to organize a big bull-fight for it."—*American Humorist.*

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IN PICTURESQUE POLAND. The old cathedral at Poznan.
*—Photo courtesy Gydnia America Line.*

*—Ports of Call*

# PAGEANTRY IN POLAND

WITH a beauty and dignity unique in modern Europe, the people of Poland are intriguing visitors with their rounds of picturesque festivals and pageantry throughout the year. They are a curious set of ceremonies, for Poland is one country where pagan rites grafted upon Christianity have been preserved through a thousand years of civilized life. There, religious pageantry has all the ecclesiastical brilliance usually associated with Mediterranean lands. Religious faith is a ruling passion among the Polish peasants and church ceremonials are an essential part of their lives. Pagan myth and Christian miracles are natively mingled in some of the most interesting ceremonials to be found on the Continent.

Late in June, the Festivity of Wianki, will be celebrated on St. John's Eve throughout rural Poland. The pagan sun-god, Kupalo, is the patron of this primitive orgy of flame and the Polish countryside will burn for his cult with bonfires, powder explosions and pistol fire. Through harmless wreaths pagans and their livestock used to jump for purification. Today the youth of the village leap through, then chase their girl friends in for the cleansing. Around Cracow, the ceremony is featured by the casting of wreaths in the waters of the Vistula below the walls of the famous Wawel Castle.

But the great religious pageant of the year is the procession of Corpus Christi. For impressive pageantry, color, devotion and form, the Polish ritual surpasses those of Italy, Spain or Canada. It is gay with flowers, banners, sacred paintings and the bright costumes of the peasantry, presenting a spectacle of a great community fete. Within recent years, the procession in Lowicz, a town but one hour from Warsaw where the peasants still wear their colorful and striking national costumes, has been especially popular with foreign visitors and artists. Young and old, by groups as they pass along, carry at intervals the sacred pictures and figures of gilded saints, singing their age-old songs and proud of the part they are playing.

STATE FESTIVAL

ONE of the most characteristic of the Polish festivals is the Dozynki, the celebration held in the middle of August at the conclusion of the early harvest season. Though similar in some respects to the English harvest home or the American Thanksgiving, the Dozynki has certain characteristics of its own that make it peculiarly Polish. In medieval times, the peasants would march to the lord of the manor and present him with such tributes as wreaths of golden grain intertwined with garlands of flowers plucked from the fruitful fields. These gifts the lord, or *pan*, would accept in courtly fashion. Today, the hand of agrarian reform has largely swept away the lords of the manor, yet the harvest season in Poland is no less interesting. Some large estates retain the Dozynki festival intact. But to preserve the ancient tradition, the President of the Republic of Poland holds a great Dozynki every harvest season at his country home near Warsaw. Like the *pan* of old, he receives the representatives of the people, who come from all parts of the nation bearing gifts gleaned from their fields.

Every peasant who makes his way to the President's estate, comes with the fixed idea of leaving a sample of his own harvest in the home of his lord. Last year, for about two miles from the President's country home a sea of tents was erected to accommodate the thousands of visitors, with provision wagons and field kitchens taking care of their needs. Beginning the ceremony, the Chief Harvester received the delegations dressed in their distinctive, colorful costumes; the larger groups were preceded by bands which played those stirring melodies that had come down to them from generation to generation. Then came peasants from different sections of Poland bearing wreaths, and following these a group of harvesters representing Poland as a whole. This last delegation was led by a woman who wore a wreath on her head and carried in her hands a live cock, an old Slavonic symbol of goodwill. Threshers added to the rural effect and a peasant orchestra played a rhythmic accompaniment. A farmer drove a wagon with three bags of flour; an old woman proudly carried a loaf of bread covered with a linen cloth; another had a comb of honey. Groups filed past symbolizing various phases of agriculture. Concluding the pageant were the delivery of ornate wreaths, the singing of ancient village songs and a grand speech by the leader of the Dozynki.

So popular is the Dozynki pageant that many Poles from this continent annually visit their homelad for the festival, many even taking part themselves—and the Gdynia-America Line reports that bookings for summer sailings of their ships going to Poland indicate that more travelers will participate in the Dozynki this year than any year since the depression began.

FOR MARRIAGE

EACH year the people of Cracow observe the Lakjonik, the pageant of the little wooden horse—the perpetuation of the story of a Polish Paul Revere, who rode through the highways of Cracow warning the natives of the approach of the Turks. In this pageant the rider, dressed in a Turkish uniform and wearing a red turban above a red-painted face, appears to sit upon a (hobby) horse. In reality it is a toy horse attached to his body. Usually he is accompanied by attendants garbed in the uniforms of Turkish soldiers, and everywhere the population is aroused as in olden days. A tradition has arisen that whoever is touched by the rider or "bitten" by the horse, would be married before the new year. Accordingly the people usually have difficulty with the crowds of unmarried women who at each anniversary attend the Lakjonik.

Even the marriage ceremony in many parts of Poland is an elaborate pageant. Marriage by capture still prevails, with the groom and his friends dashing up to the bride's house on spirited horses, seizing the tearful (?) bride, and running off with her. The procession through the village is led by bagpipers, fiddlers and flautists. The married and maiden friends of the couple wage a mock tug-of-war symbolizing the struggle of the bride whether to marry or remain in single blessedness. The groom and his friends are dressed in costumes of black and red, with hats adorned with peacock plumes. The bride is crowned with a tall wreath of roses and daisies tied with rainbow ribbons; she is sure to have rows and rows of beads wound about her neck and a bright velvet cloak and silk apron over her full skirt. Dancing and feasting last for two days and nights. Visitors have always found a welcome at these Polish weddings.

Czestochowa, renowned for its Pauline monastery situated on the "Bright Mountain," has for centuries attracted countless pilgrimages to the church of the Miraculous Virgin. Last year over 300,000 people marched to the monastery. No sacrifice is too great, no hardship too severe for the faithful who travel far to receive the blessings of the priests or to be cured of sickness by the all powerful Mother of God of Czestochowa. They come along in beautiful costumes, sometimes with a band, always singing, with banners and flags flying. When the prior or a monk comes out to welcome them, they dip their banners in reply, sing a hymn or two and enter the church. At a recent pilgrimage where 600 peasants came from Lowicz, four women came along carrying, on long poles, a little red-covered platform with a loom; another four had a spinning wheel. Four men had a plow and still another group brought a pyramid of wheat and rye. These were to be blessed during their stay—symbols of their everyday work. The eighth of September is one of the special days at Czestochowa.

This love of pageantry in Poland, as exemplified in these various ceremonials, is but one of the medieval charms of a reborn nation which has recently been attracting an increasing number of travelers eager for the sight of a country off the beaten track of the conventional tourist.

A POLISH WEDDING. The bride, bridegroom and attendants on their way to church. The bride has been "captured" after a swift pursuit over mountain trails on the fleet-footed Polish ponies.
*—Photo courtesy Gydnia America Line.*

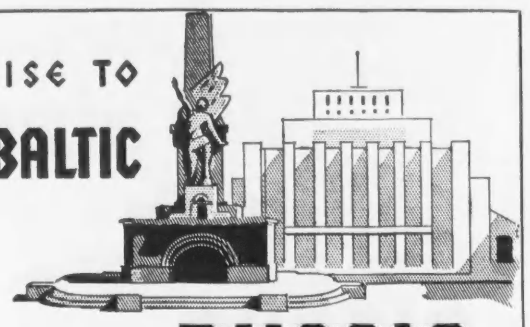
POLISH PEASANTS of the Hucul District in the Beskidy Mountains attending church in their quaint costumes.
*—Photo courtesy Gydnia America Line.*

TRAVELERS

Mrs. W. P. Mulock, of Toronto, spent a week in Ottawa with her husband, Mr. Mulock, M.P., at the Roxborough.

Lady Turner, of Ottawa, who has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. W. Harvey Smith in Winnipeg, has left for Victoria, B.C., where she will visit for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Beardmore and Miss Adelaide Beardmore, who have spent the winter in Nassau, The Bahamas, are returning to Montreal by the Lady Somers.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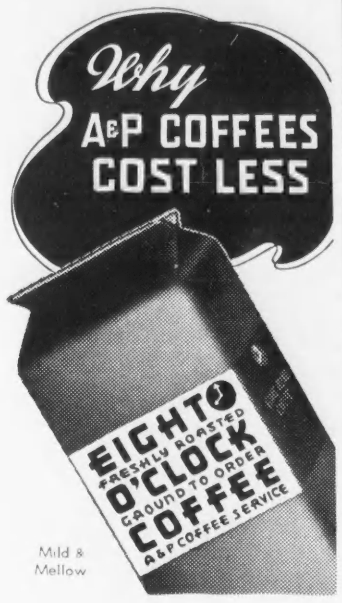


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## Announcements

BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
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### BIRTHS

BAKER-CARR—On Wednesday, April 29th, 1936, to Mr. and Mrs. d'Arcy Baker Carr (nee Catherine McBurney), at Peiping, China, a daughter.

# THE SOCIAL WORLD

THE fourth annual hunt ball of the St. Catharines Riding and Driving Club, held at the Welland House, St. Catharines, Ontario, was one of the colorful events of the week. The melodious call of the hunter's horn was an irresistible invitation to the dance. Hedges and cutouts of huntsmen decorated the foyer and a horseshoe of evergreens formed the entrance to the ballroom which was very much of the hunt. Rail jumps and wings, miniature fences and hedges, and at the back of the orchestra a bank of evergreen centred with a fox mask and brush, were clever bits of atmosphere. In the dining-room with its air of an old English inn, a long buffet was done in blue and gold, the colors of the club, with gold calla lilies and blue candles.

Many Toronto guests motored over to St. Catharines for the gala party, among them Colonel and Mrs. Mackenzie Waters, who were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Bailey; Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Kirkpatrick, who were among the patrons and patronesses; Mr. and Mrs. William Herbinson, Mr. and Mrs. Main Johnston, Captain and Mrs. Richard Patron. Mr. and Mrs. Don Benson who also went over for the ball, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Napier, whose other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Mills and Mr. and Mrs. Harold A. Smith, of Hamilton. Among those entertaining before the ball were the president, Mr. Arthur A. Schmon and Mrs. Schmon, who entertained at a party for nearly one hundred guests. Hon. J. D. Chaplin and Mrs. Chaplin also entertained at a large supper party before the event.

SPRINGTIME in the Alleghenies has lured many Canadians to the Greenbrier in White Sulphur Springs. The Honorable C. D. Howe, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Howe and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Howe, were recent visitors. The Honorable R. C. H. Cassels, K.C., Mr. and Mrs. George Cassels, Mrs. Brookes Gossage, Mr. Leighton McCarthy and Mr. Eugene Kelly, of Toronto, are others who have been recent members of the Canadian colony at the resort, as has Mrs. E. F. Osler, of Bronte, Ont. The Honorable Mr. Cassels was host at a delightful luncheon party for Mrs. Osler and Mr. and Mrs. George H. Cassels. Many Canadians were en route to Churchill Downs to attend the racing classic, the Kentucky Derby.

THE officers and members of the St. Andrew's College cadet corps have sent out invitations to an at home, to be held on May 8, at the college at Aurora, Ont.

MISS JOCELYN BENOIT, who has been visiting Judge and Mrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick, and who is now the guest of Baron and Baroness D'Avrey, of Quebec, will soon join her parents, Brigadier and Mrs. Paul Benoit, at Halifax. Brigadier and Mrs. Benoit, who are at present in New York, are sailing from there on their yacht, Plonia, for Halifax, after having spent the winter months at Nassau.

MRS. HUGH STARKEY, of Montreal, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sims in Washington D.C., is leaving there for Richmond, Va., to attend as a delegate from Montreal the conference of the Junior League of America. Mrs. Leighton McWhinney, Mrs. M. Halden Meek, and Miss Evelyn Foster, of Toronto, were recent arrivals at the Association of Junior League Club Headquarters in the Waldorf-Astoria, New York.

LIEUT.-COLONEL A. E. NASH and officers of the Mississauga Horse entertained at luncheon recently at the regimental stables, Sunnybrook Farm. Among the guests were Brigadier W. H. P. Elkins, Colonel Logie Armstrong, Colonel R. D. Rudolph, Colonel Walter Brown, Colonel W. Rhoades, Colonel R. S. Timmis, Squadron-Leader G. R. Howsam, Lieut.-Colonel L. C. Goodeve, Lieut.-Colonel F. H. Marani, Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Picking, Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Forsyth, Lieut.-Colonel T. C. Evans, Major E. B. Balfour, Major Hilton Wilkes and Major Russell Locke.

HERE IS MISS DIANA GRIER, a popular member of Montreal's younger set, who spent the winter on the Continent. Miss Grier was photographed aboard the Ascania just before disembarking at Montreal.
*—Photo by Cunard White Star.*

THE Earl and Countess of Willingdon have returned to England to their London house, 5 Lygon Place.

WESTMINSTER United Church, Calgary, was the scene recently of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Olson's only daughter, Alberta Dorothy, and Mr. Joseph Rutherford Colby, of Winnipeg, only son of Mrs. Colby, of Montreal, and the late J. R. Colby. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and her attendants were Miss Bernice Williams, Miss Margaret Harold and Miss Margaret Strathdee. The groom was attended by Mr. Maurice Gravel, Winnipeg.

## ENGAGEMENTS

The engagement has been announced in England of Barbara Mary, daughter of Major A. Garrard and Mrs. Garrard, of London (formerly of Bedford) to Dr. Donald Young Solandt, son of Rev. Dr. Donald M. Solandt and Mrs. Solandt, of Toronto. The marriage will take place in London in June.

The marriage of Gabrielle, daughter of the Honorable Georges Simard and of the late Mrs. Simard, to Mr. Philippe Clerk, son of the late R. P. Clerk, and of Mrs. Clerk, has been arranged to take place quietly on Wednesday morning, June 10, in the chapel of St. Lambert's Church, Montreal.

The engagement is announced of Helen Bell Smith, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James Bell Smith, to Mr. John George Johnston, son of Mrs. E. W. Johnston, Toronto. The wedding will take place at the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, on May 21st.

## TRAVELERS

Sir William and Lady Stavert, of Montreal, have returned from Havana, Cuba, where they spent six weeks.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. P. A. Moore, and Miss Moore, of Banff, Alberta, returned to Canada recently on the Duchess of York.

Mrs. Harty and Miss Betty Harty, of "Roselawn," Kingston, are the guests of Mrs. George Cassels, Toronto.

Miss Bettina Vegara, Toronto violinist, who is studying interpretation with Georges Enesco in Paris, is the guest of her cousin, Dr. and Mrs. W. D. Maxwell, Hillhead, Kew Terrace, Glasgow, Scotland. Miss Vegara is returning to Paris, and will sail for Canada in June.

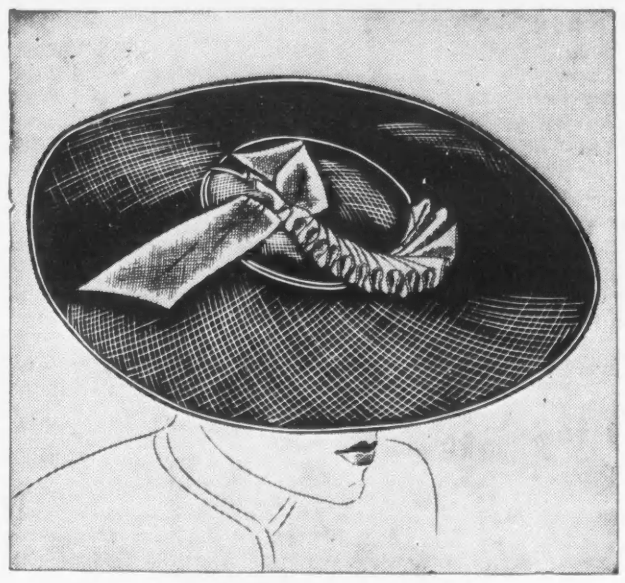
Mr. Allan Wade, who acted as adjudicator for the recent Drama Festivals held throughout Canada, and Mrs. Wade, were the guests in Montreal of Sir Montagu and Lady Allan for a day prior to sailing on their return to England.

Mrs. George Johnston, of Victoria, B.C., is the guest of Mrs. Dougald Gillespie, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Glassco, who have been in Montreal for some months, have returned to Toronto.

Lady Tait, who has been in Atlantic City and at the St. Regis in New York, has returned to Montreal.

TROPHIES FROM CEYLON. Left to right: Mrs. Norman D. Perry, of York Mills, Ont., and her sister, Mrs. Arthur B. Colville, of Toronto, Ont., and London, England, who are cruising around the world on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Britain.

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*—London Letter*

# COMMITTEES ARE GREAT

BY P. O. D.

April 29th.

COMMITTEES are great things. And probably the greatest thing about them is the way they can sit, and sit, and just go right on sitting. We received the other day the report of the Income-Tax Codification Committee. It is one of the longest ever presented, and includes a draft Bill which is almost as long as the India Act—the longest measure ever put through Parliament. The proposed Bill contains 417 clauses. By the time the Members have tacked on the usual number of amendments, it may break the record.

Altogether the members of the Committee have a lot to show for their labors. And they ought to have. They have been sitting for just eight and a half years! They were appointed way back in the days when Winston Churchill was Chancellor of the Exchequer. The idea was "to make the law as intelligible to the taxpayer as possible." Please note that "as possible." There is much virtue in it.

As a matter of dismal fact, the law has not been made intelligible. We haven't even arrived at a clear and comprehensive definition of "income." Income seems to be something that cannot be defined. You know when you have it. Above all, you know darn well when you haven't. But the best the Committee can do is to tell you what kinds of income you have to pay on. And even that isn't any too clear. The Committee is rather plaintive about it.

"To expect a codification of the law of income tax," it says, "which the layman could easily read and understand, was a vain hope which only the uninstructed could cherish."

And there is one other vain hope which only the uninstructed could cherish, and that is the hope that the ambiguities and inconsistencies of the income tax law will let them off anything. They may not understand the law, but they will have to pay just the same. The boys at the Treasury, who do understand it, will see to that.

WHILE on this subject of the inconsistencies and injustices in the income tax laws, there was an interesting case at Blackpool last week. A poor devil with a total income of less than £200 was sued for the tax by his wife, whose income is about £800. The fact that he does not live with the lady, and the further fact that her arrears of income tax would just about absorb his entire income, were regarded as having nothing whatever to do with the case. The Bench decided that the law was perfectly clear, and that he was liable to go bust, or go to jail.

"If you marry income," said the presiding judge, "you marry tax."

Considering that the law has carefully taken away from husbands all control over the property of their wives and the income derived from it, that remark was just a sentencer, but of judicial nincompoopery. You can't marry income—not legally that is. But you can and do marry tax. And yet this is a country where women are still loudly demanding equal rights! How sick the dear girls would be if they really got them!

The obviously sensible thing for a man to do is, not to attempt to marry income, since it is a legal impossibility, but to live in sin with it. Then he won't need to care whether the lady pays her income tax or not. Besides, they will both have a good deal less to pay.

This is how it works out. If a man with an income of £100 merely lives with a lady with a similar income, neither of them pays anything—except, of course, in the sense in which the "woman always pays," or so we are told. But if they commit the indiscretion of getting married, then their incomes are lumped together for income-tax purposes, and they are taxed on £200! Sensible, isn't it? And is the law "an ass"? Well, I leave it to you.

LAST week there was held in London a dinner which could probably have been held in no other country in the world—certainly not in such an atmosphere of general cordiality and good-fellowship. It was the dinner to celebrate the eightieth birthday of Tom Mann, the Communist, the leader of British "Reds."

Nearly 500 people gathered to do honor to him. And they were not all Communists or Socialists. There were many Liberals and Conservatives as well. And they were all proud to shake the hand of this great old fellow, whose life has been devoted with fanatical enthusiasm to the destruction of the social system under which we all live. It did not mean that they approved of his opinions. It merely meant that they approved of him and the passionate sincerity of his motives. The dinner was a triumph for Tom Mann. It was also a triumph for English tolerance and common sense.

It is nearly 50½ years since Tom Mann became famous—or perhaps infamous, as it was then—as one of the leaders of the Great Dock Strike in East London. The other two leaders were John Burns and Ben Tillett. Burns, of course, in after years became a Member of the Cabinet and a Right Honorable. Tillett's redness also grew paler and pinker until finally there was hardly any of the original scarlet left. His political complexion is now about as ruddy as Jimmy Thomas's.

But Tom Mann held inexorably on along the old ways. He has been sent to prison over and over again, but it has made no difference to what he regards as his mission. Neither has it made any difference to the general esteem of him. He is a grand old rebel. And, if he lives to be a hundred, he will still be a rebel.

SCIENTISTS AND AUTHOR. Taken last summer, this picture shows the late John Scott Haldane, the great British scientist who died a few weeks ago, and his friend, the late Sir John C. McLennan, the great Canadian scientist, who predeceased him by a few months. Between them is Elizabeth Sanderson Haldane, noted biographer and philosopher, and sister of the scientist. The photo was taken at "Cloan", Auchterarder, in Perthshire, by Miss Mary L. McLennan, of Stratford, Ont., sister of Sir John.

No doubt, his early experiences had a good deal to do with making him the enemy of the present social system that he has always been. At the age of ten he was working in the mines, chained to boxes of coal, which he dragged on all fours through tunnels often hardly three feet high.

"Many a time," he himself told us, "did I actually lie down groaning."

A little lad of ten! It was a tough place, the industrial England of seventy years ago. But Tom was tough, too. Life hardened his muscles and his mind and his courage. It hardened everything except his heart. That has always remained full of kindness. He is the most friendly rebel living, and none the less determined a rebel for that. Hence the affection in which, not only his own followers, but so many of his opponents hold him.

"Whatever you say and whatever you do," his old comrade, Ben Tillett, assured him at his birthday dinner, "we love you, Tom Mann. You have always fought for your class, and when you have fought for your class you have always fought for humanity. God bless you, Tom!"

EVEN in this age of Feminism, it does seem as though there should be some reasonable limit to the ambitions and enterprises of what used to be the softer and weaker sex. We have become accustomed to women as doctors and lawyers and popular preachers. We may in the course of time have to become accustomed to them as judges and bishops.

There are women politicians, of course, and women heads of great business undertakings. There have been and are and will be again women sovereigns. All that we have accepted. But when women aspire to be chiefs of Scottish clans—well, dash it all, something really must be done about it! They might as well aim at being Pope or Grand Lama!

And yet no less than two ladies are at the present moment engaged in the pursuit of this inordinate and unseemly ambition. What's more, one of them seems quite likely to click. Mrs. Flora MacLeod of MacLeod seems certain to be proclaimed head of the MacLeods of that ilk—and all the other ilks, for that matter. She already has the support of her clan society, and it only remains for the Lord Lyon King of Arms to give his august and purely formal O.K.

Mrs. MacLeod is a widow. After her husband's death some years ago she resumed her maiden name and went back to live in Dunvegan Castle, her ancestral home in the Isle of Skye. Her father, Sir Reginald MacLeod, the head of the clan, died there last year aged 88. He had no son, and it was at first decided that the chieftainship devolved on an Australian MacLeod, whose family had emigrated there back in 1818.

But the Aussie showed no eagerness for the exalted and also probably rather expensive honor. He said that he did not intend to do anything about it, and that he was perfectly willing to abide by the wishes of the daughters of Sir Reginald. Seeing that they own the Castle and most of the Isle of Skye, it was probably a sensible decision. So Mrs. MacLeod of MacLeod will almost certainly be the next chief.

THE other aspiring chieftainess is Miss Catriona Maclean of Ardgour. She has already been proclaimed Lady of Ardgour. But that isn't enough. She wants to be The Maclean of Ardgour, and to sport the clan's armorial bearings, helmet, crest and motto. And she is only sixteen, which puts a still greater strain on one's sense of fitness. A widow obviously might know something of fighting and bossing and all that sort of chiefly business, but a young lady of sixteen—I ask you!

Unfortunately for Miss Maclean, the clan association, which is said to include some 22,000 members in Canada alone, has already turned her down, and appointed as chief Lieut.-Commander Maclean, of Windhover, Hampshire. But the young lady is a tryer—one of the dour Macleans, in fact—and she has appealed to the Lyon King of Arms to have the decision set aside. The matter is, therefore, to be thrashed out in his court.

No doubt this is very right and proper, but it seems a sad comedown from the grand old days when little affairs of this sort were settled by the rival condidates having at one another with targe and claymore, fierce Gaelic expletives, pibrochs and bannocks and all the other horrid weapons of the Highland armory. But naturally in these mild modern times, and with one of the candidates a young lady. . . .

• •

## TRAVELERS

Professor Ramsay Traquair, of Montreal, has sailed by the Athenia to spend several weeks abroad.

Mrs. I. W. Killam has returned to Montreal following a two months' stay in Nassau, The Bahamas.

Colonel and Mrs. Plunket Taylor, who have been spending some time abroad, are at present in Cannes, France. They will return to Ottawa at the end of May.

Dr. and Mrs. Duncan McArthur have sailed on the Duchess of Atholl for a trip to England and Europe.

Baron and Baroness Wrangel, of Paris, France, have arrived in Montreal from New York, and are at the Mount Royal Hotel. Baroness Wrangel is the daughter of the late George W. Magor, M.D., of Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. James Playfair, who spent the winter at their residence in Pasadena, California, have returned to their home in Midland, Ontario, and are expected in Montreal shortly to be the guests of Mrs. Playfair's sister, Mrs. S. A. McMurtry.

Mrs. Stopford Maunsell, of Winnipeg, who spent the winter in London, England, is now in Paris and is returning shortly to spend the summer with her daughter, Mrs. Robert Genmill, in Arnprior, Ont.

Mrs. E. B. Paterson, of Toronto, sailed recently for England, where she will visit her aunt, Lady Peacock, and her sister, Mrs. Donald Paterson, in London.

Mrs. W. A. Griesbach, of Edmonton, has been spending some time in Ottawa with her husband, Hon. Senator W. A. Griesbach, and represented Edmonton at the annual meeting of the board of governors of the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.

Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Pellat have returned to Toronto from New York.

Judge Louis Cousineau and Mrs. Cousineau, of Montreal, who have been visiting Bermuda, were guests at the Coral Island Club during their stay.

Mrs. G. B. Greene, of Ottawa, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Britton Osler, in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Molson, of Montreal, have been visiting Colonel and Mrs. Hamilton Gault, the Earl and Countess of Minto, and the Earl and Countess of Bessborough.

Does the end of the season usually find you in a condition of *lowered general resistance*?

These spring months are invariably a bad time for common ills. So many people are affected!

One reason is that during the past months of rigorous winter, of hard work, of the little exercise and sunshine, you've probably been using up your reserve forces. At the end of winter your general *resistance* may be low.

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The increase of common ills during the winter months is graphically portrayed by this chart

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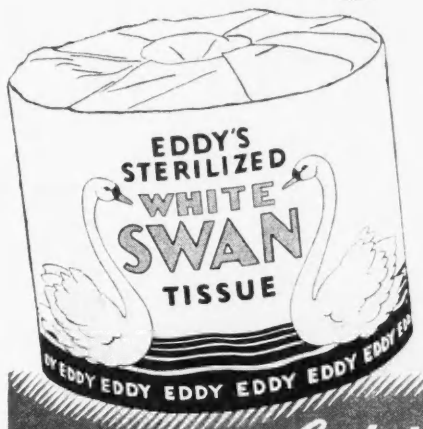


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SECTION III

# SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS » FINANCE » GOLD & DROSS » INSURANCE » THE MARKET

*Safety for the Investor*

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 9, 1936

*P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

## INDUSTRY BEARS BURDEN OF BUDGET CHANGES

### Increases in Taxation Will Be Passed On to Consumers—Latter Compensated by Reductions in Duties on Imports—Closer Competition for Canadian Industry

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

SOME very nice tariff concessions are provided for the Canadian consumer in the 1936 Dominion budget, brought down in Parliament on May 2nd, but what is given on one hand is taken away on the other, since there also are increases in the sales and in the corporation income taxes which will ultimately be passed on to the consumer. Mr. Dunning had the task of increasing taxation as painlessly as possible. He has done this well so far as consumers are concerned. But the damage had to fall on someone, and inasmuch as the import duty reductions mean keener competition and lower prices, industry is called upon to stand the loss. This of course is in accord with the general policy of the present administration, which is to gradually reduce tariff protection. It aims to do so without destroying any important Canadian industry, but it is inevitable that the pinch will be generally felt.

On one important point the budget is open to criticism. It still leaves us short of the balance which is essential to sound finance. It is a commendable step in that direction, but so cautious and timorous a step that we seem to be far away as ever. Let us review the facts briefly:

In the past six depression years, the deficits of the Dominion government have averaged over $138 millions a year, and since the depression started something like one billion dollars have been added to the total debt. But in the latest fiscal year, ended March, 1936, the deficit was no less than $162 millions. Here are the figures of the past two fiscal years:

| | Years ended March 31st 1935 | 1936 |
|---|---|---|
| Total expenditures | $478,005,000 | $534,291,000 |
| Total revenues | 361,871,000 | 372,100,000 |
| Deficit | $116,134,000 | $162,191,000 |

Thus we find a rise of about $56 millions in expenditures, but a gain of only $10 million odd in revenues. That is hardly progress in the right direction.

FOR the new fiscal year which started on April 1st, and which differs from the last in that its finances are under the control of the present administration (insofar as they are controllable at all) the government presents expenditure estimates of $509 millions. Unfortunately there are always some supplementary estimates brought in later, though they should not make the total as great as last year unless something serious develops. The government therefore deserves credit for budgeting on a lower scale. Revenue on the basis of existing taxation was estimated at $387,850,000, the slight increase over last year's revenue being no doubt in contemplation of better business conditions. Mr. Dunning proposes to supplement this by "additional taxation revenue in the amount of approximately $28,000,000 to $30,000,000," and thereby bring the national deficit to under the $100 million mark.

This is creditable so far as it goes, but is it enough? When the urge to default is spreading so rapidly, can we any longer defer the day of reckoning? Would it not be better to impress upon the public, right now and fully, by direct as well as by indirect taxation, how much the national railway, relief, and other sink-holes for public money are costing them? Let it be an income tax which will reach right down to the middle levels of earnings, as it does in England, even though exemptions as low as $600 for the single and $1,200 for the married couple might be necessary to bring in the extra $100 millions needed. Mr. Dunning's explanation of the very partial step taken is as follows:

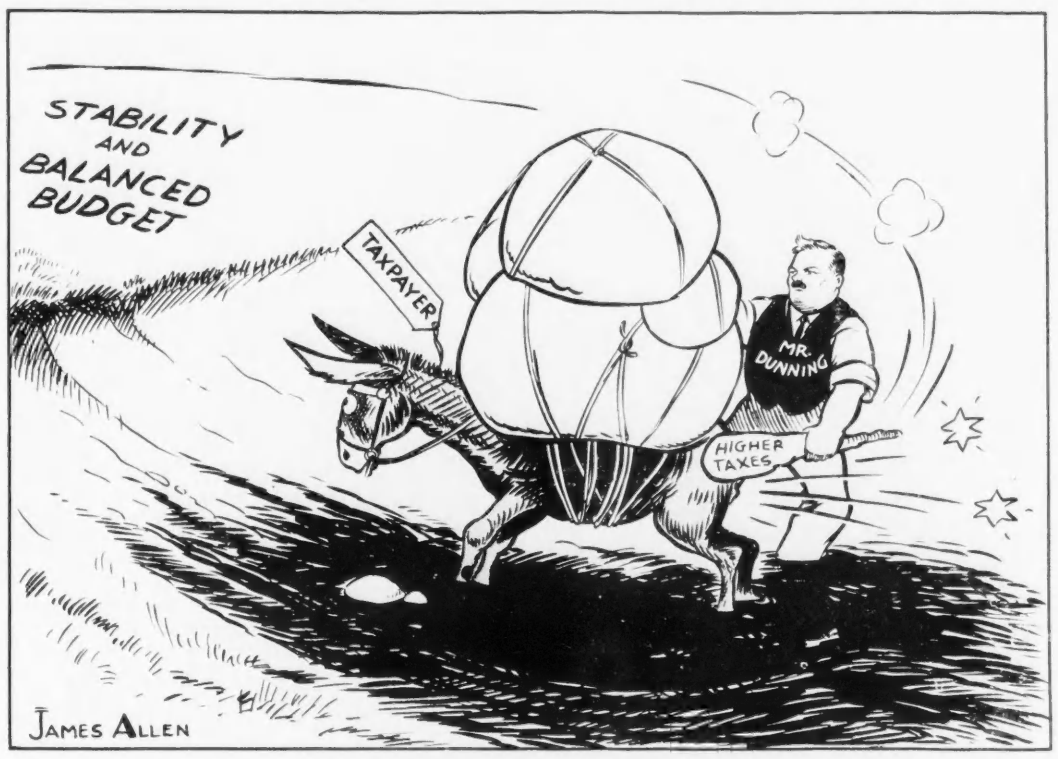
"In my opinion it is not feasible for us to achieve a complete balancing of our budget immediately. That, I am bound to admit, would involve deflation, and to a degree that would probably prove intolerable. What we can and must do is to make an immediate, appreciable approach to a balanced budget as the first step in a definite, positive program which will assure the attaining of our final objective within a limited period."

THAT policy is all right if the government holds to it long enough to attain the objective, and if no unexpected problem such as a war or another depression intervenes. But our history of public finance over the past twenty years has been marked by so few and intermittent steps in the direction of surpluses, and so many long and effective strides in the direction of shortages, that we fear something more radical will have to be done about it. Anyway, the best that is in sight for the fiscal year 1936-37 is another deficit not far short of the average set by the depression years.

As to the tax changes themselves, they are as painless as they can be and still accomplish their purpose of producing more money. For one thing, they utilize the tax machinery that has already been built up, by merely raising the sales tax rate from 6 per cent. to 8 per cent., and the rate on corporation profits from 13½ per cent. to 15 per cent. There are no more nuisance taxes which would require new staffs or new returns to be made, but at the same time it is significant that all the old levies remain—the stamp taxes, the one cent per pound on sugar, etc. They are indirect, of course. The sales tax is nevertheless passed along in the price of the goods, and in spite of the late lamented "price spreads" committee of Parliament, will be another increase to be absorbed. Incidentally the Province of Alberta has just started a two per cent. sales tax, which will mean a whole ten per cent. going to the governments out of the prices of many articles of merchandise. The corporation income tax is not passed along so promptly, but in the long run it must go into costs and thereby into the prices of goods, since capital is attracted into industry only by the net return which it offers.

The customs tariff changes, while clearly made with discretion, are decidedly on the downward side, since there are 104 reductions and only 12 increases. The one of widest significance appears to be the cut in the duty on gasoline from 2¼ cents to 1 cent per gallon. Although up to the time this article is written the companies have denied that there will be any cut

(Continued on Page 25)




"THE RIGHT IDEA, MR. DUNNING, BUT . . ."

## ROOSEVELT'S TAX EXPERIMENT

### The Pros and Cons of the Bill That's Worrying Business—Canada Lucky to Have Experimental Neighbor

BY J. H. SIMPSON

IT IS axiomatic that economics, no politics, should be the basis of a tax program. But unfortunately in the United States the axiom cannot be applied. There the government seems to be peculiarly responsible to and dependent on "a majority of citizens told by the head; in other words, the poorest and most ignorant part of society"—as Macaulay somewhat harshly put it. The American government fears the electorate more, perhaps, than does any other government. In particular it believes that a government cannot inaugurate an unpopular tax program if it desires to remain in office.

Realization of this fact is the basis of indirect taxation, and in the United States indirect taxation had reached, long before the present depression, unprecedented levels. Consequently, when Mr. Roosevelt, in the election year 1936, felt it necessary to make a gesture towards balancing the budget, he could not readily travel the easy road of indirection. So, faced with the necessity to inflict higher direct taxation, either by the proven English system of higher income taxes or by some new method, the Great Experimenter has turned, as might be expected, to a new method—the proposed tax on corporate surpluses.

Most Canadians probably know the rough outline of the surplus tax but for those who do not, the following explanation: Instead of the fixed corporation income tax which has prevailed ever since the American income tax started, corporations (as all "limited companies" are termed in the United States) will pay a tax based, not on their profits, but on their *undivided* profits—the portion which has been salted away as reserves. If a company disburses practically all its profits in the shape of dividends it will have to pay a tax of only 1 per cent. or so of such portion as is not so disbursed. But the scale is sliding and a company which puts aside as much as 57½ per cent. of its profits will have to pay 42½ per cent. of the sum put aside to the government.

The idea, of course, is to force corporations to disburse their profits fully and thus get more money into circulation. There is also the thought that many corporations are putting aside profits, not through caution but simply to avoid paying a tax on them. (Incidentally this is a short-sighted practice based on the ridiculous assumption that taxes are apt, in the not-too-distant future, to be reduced.)

On the face of it it seems obvious that corporations will be encouraged by the new tax law to disburse their profits freely, thus achieving the dual results of pleasing their shareholders and avoiding taxation. And at first glance it would seem that the government would collect much smaller taxes rather than larger. But the scheme, as a revenue measure, is not as crazy as it seems at first glance. Because at present dividends, as part of an individual's income, are exempt from normal tax, and this exemption is to be cancelled. So you see how it is expected to work? If a company salts away its profits it has to pay heavy taxes; if it disburses its profits its stockholders have to pay them. Whatever happens the government stands to get a larger share of profits than under the present system.

So as a revenue measure there's a lot to be said for the proposed tax. And as a social measure there

(Continued on Page 28)

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND OF STOCK PRICES HAS BEEN UPWARD SINCE JULY 1932.

Greed and Fear are two important imponderables that cannot be tabulated in any statistical index of production or business. Most financial commentators ignore these two dynamic emotions by which many traders and investors are generally motivated. The market, however, is affected by these as well as by the more measurable and clearly defined forces that determine stock prices from day to day. It is obvious, therefore, that one must be prepared to ignore what traders in the mass usually are saying and doing.

The market, since its decisive penetration of its critical February 26th lows, reached a new low of INDUSTRIALS 143.65, RAILS 42.30. This becomes a temporary market bottom from which an automatic rally has sprung. This rally ought to recover part of the ground lost in the last decline and should go to about INDUSTRIALS 150 to 155. If the market turns downward again and the Averages in the ensuing decline penetrate the April 29th Industrial and Rail lows, then we shall have to look for a new point of support lower down. In the meantime, keep out of the market until this test is made.

DOW JONES AVERAGES—NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

| | Industrials | | Rails | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| A—Bull Market started | July 8 '32 | 41.22 | July 8 '32 | 13.21 |
| B—Last Important High Points | April 4 '36 | 161.99 | Feb. 20 '36 | 51.27 |
| C—Closing Prices | May 4 '36 | 146.96 | May 4 '36 | 43.52 |
| D—Last Important Low Points | Apl. 29 '36 | 143.65 | Apl. 29 '36 | 42.30 |

Average daily volume—6 days ending April 27th, 1936 1,605,000 shares
Average daily volume—6 days ending May 4, 1936 1,480,000 shares

## P. M. R.'s Column

TALKING about budgets, our own feeling is that Mr. Dunning has done a pretty good job, all things considered. You can't please everyone and the Government must have money. Granted, he was a little rough in his tariff cuts but only time will tell whether the victims have really suffered the damage they claim. What we particularly like is the budget's frankness in respect of deficits and debts. Mr. Dunning has not glossed over anything; he shows revenues and expenditures as a whole and makes quite clear where we are drifting. And Mr. Dunning does something about it; what he considers, after careful thought, to be just the right amount. He raises taxes by about $29,000,000 and promises that the deficit for the year ending March 31, 1937, will be less than $100,000,000 (it was $162,000,000 for the year recently finished). He would like to make the deficit reduction greater but thinks that a tax increase of $29,000,000 is as much as the traffic will stand in these times.

? ? ?

WE EXPECT that Mr. Dunning is as nearly right about that as anyone can be, but we would have liked him to arrange for his tax increases in a way that would have made it evident to, and felt by, every taxpayer. Mr. Dunning will get his extra revenue by boosting the sales tax and the corporation income tax. We would have preferred to see him put at least part of the extra burden on to income tax. Though the individual taxpayer might pay as much one way as another, he would certainly be conscious and resentful of the tax if the direct method were used. Only by making a large proportion of taxpayers resentful of excessively high taxation shall we ever succeed in making governments economical.

? ? ?

AS A matter of fact, more people all the time are becoming aware of what high taxation means. We want to see this movement developed. We want to see all adult citizens made aware of the direct connection between government spending and taxes. We want, especially, to see the people in the lower income brackets become aware of this connection, and made to understand that it affects them as well as those with larger incomes. The reason that so few in this class understand it now is that so few are reached by direct taxation. With few exceptions, the taxes on lower incomes are indirect, such as excise or hidden levies. The citizen in this class applauds "soak the rich" tax policies, quite unaware of the extent to which he is himself a payer of taxes. Make him aware, by letting him see what part of his outlay represents taxation. When that occurs, there will be an immediate change in his attitude towards government spending.

? ? ?

THIS column does not wish to suggest that excessive government expenditures and high taxes are by any means mainly the fault of the Government itself; we believe that the people themselves are much more to be blamed. Encouraged by irresponsible newspapers and individual politicians, the people have been taught to demand a standard of public accommodation that is far beyond their present capacity to pay for. "What matters a little debt? Our illimitable resources are good for it." What all taxpayers have to learn is that the Government has no money for expenditures except that it takes, by one means or another, from the pockets of the people. The Government itself does not create wealth; it only spends. And when the Government takes money for taxes, it reduces the general purchasing power of the taxpayer correspondingly.

? ? ?

THIS matter of high taxation to meet current costs of government and interest on accumulated debt is a burning one the world over. Everywhere the cry is that Government expenditures must be reduced, but in most cases this is much more easily said than done. The First National Bank of Boston says that "if we are to maintain national solvency we must eliminate all waste and extravagance, reduce government bureaus and commissions, gradually liquidate the public works program and abandon the general philosophy of spending our way into prosperity. We must put a stop at once to profligate spending and practise economy. Common sense should tell us that we cannot continue to spend twice our income and to pile up mounting deficits for future generations to pay. The stark fact is that if we fail to check these prodigious expenditures then we must either pay crushing taxes or repudiate our obligations by the printing press route."

? ? ?

THESE are, of course, very general statements. They may be true enough, but how to apply them? Some instances for possible economies come at once to mind; there is the over-government already referred to, and there are our national railway losses. We could do something about both these matters, and others too, if we would but take courage to act. One thing that is necessary is a strong public opinion. And the way to develop that is through direct taxation, of which everyone is conscious.

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By Order of the Board
W. A. BOG, General Manager — JACKSON DODDS, General Manager
Montreal, 21st April, 1936.

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BERNARD K. SANDWELL, *Editor*
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# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

## HOWARD SMITH PAPER

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate receiving, as a regular and interested reader, your comments on the preferred and common stock of Howard Smith Paper Mills. I understand that this company is very well managed and has been showing good progress recently. I understand as well that it has cleared up the arrears which were owing on the preferred but I don't just understand how, and would welcome some figures. As you will probably gather, my interest is in buying stock in the company and I would like to know if you could recommend the preferred at current prices? Thanks.

—R. T. Y., Welland, Ont.

Howard Smith Paper Mills is currently quoted at 90 for the preferred and 11 for the common. In my opinion the preferred, at least, is a reasonably attractive buy at that level, in view of the indications that the company is now in position to resume payment of the 6 per cent. dividend.

The company's annual report for 1935 showed a fairly substantial improvement in earnings and balance sheet position. Earnings on the 6 per cent. cumulative preferred were $7.91 per share, against $6.94 for 1934, and on the common 39 cents per share against 19 cents the previous year. Working capital, which had shown steady expansion during the three previous years, was established at a new high level. Loans and funded debt were reduced. The only doubtful feature in the report was the fact that average selling prices were somewhat lower than in the previous year, and costs of raw materials slightly higher. While the results for 1935, in the face of these conditions, indicate able management, it would appear that the situation in respect of prices and costs may tend to limit future profits expansion. Nevertheless there seems no present reason to doubt the company's ability to pay, and keep paying, the $6 preferred dividend.

Previous to April 10th, 1936, the company had paid no dividends on the preferred since March, 1931, with the result that as of March 31st, 1936, the accumulated arrears amounted to $30.50 per share. According to a plan recently approved by shareholders, this obligation was discharged by the issuance for each preferred share of one-eighth of a share of preferred, one share of common and $2 in cash. The cash payment of $2 was made on April 10th, 1936, to holders of record March 31st. Of course, in one respect, this arrangement adversely affects the common stock. There were formerly 220,000 shares of common stock outstanding. This arrangement increases the shares outstanding to 265,000. And in addition to a greater number of common shares now outstanding, the increase in the number of preferred shares will mean larger requirements for preferred dividends before leaving anything for the common shareholders.

## CUNIPTAU MINES

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some time ago the stock of Cuniptau Mines was recommended to me as an interesting speculation in a base metal stock. I know nothing regarding this company, but I heard somewhere that the company was heavily in debt. I would be glad if you would let me have some information, particularly with regard to financial position, capitalization and ore position.

—G. V. D., North Vancouver, B.C.

Cuniptau Mines, Ltd., is in financial difficulties and the outlook is decidedly uncertain, though the company hold property that appears to merit detailed exploration and experiment. The ore is a mixture containing copper and nickel, as well as small gold values together with small values in platinum and palladium. Positive ore estimated late last year was around 7,000 tons, not including the lower grades. The deposit is one which should be dealt with by highly experienced operators in order to determine whether it has any commercial value or not. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares, with around 2,200,000 shares issued near the close of 1935. The company is heavily in debt, although I have no verified statement as to the amount. I understand the creditors were willing some time ago to extend the time within which the debts might be paid.

## CANADIAN DREDGE ATTRACTIVE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I remember that you referred to Canadian Dredge and Dock Company in Gold & Dross early this year, but that was before the annual report had come out. I have never owned any of this stock but have some money available now and I am thinking of buying some if you approve. I don't quite understand the dividend policy of this company, but I know that they paid $3 last year. I believe that this included an extra of $1 and I wonder if you could tell me what they are likely to pay this year, or at least when the directors are likely to make some announcement as to payment. Would you consider this stock a reasonable buy at current prices?

—J. N. W., St. Thomas, Ont.

I would. While it had been known for some time that Canadian Dredge last year was experiencing a remarkable increase in business, the annual report for the year ended January 31st, 1936, showed actual earnings of $5.01 per share on the common stock as against generally widespread predictions of around $4. It is known as well that the outlook for current year's earnings is the brightest in some time and the president informed shareholders at the annual meeting that the company already had $1,000,000 of signed contracts on hand. The president referred as well to the possibilities for business in the estimates of the Federal Government and you will probably have observed that recent estimates included generous appropriations for harbor work. Of this Canadian Dredge is certain to obtain a large proportion.

Despite the notable gain in earnings last year the directors have not seen fit to establish the stock on a regular quarterly dividend basis. Last year two regular dividends of $1 were paid, together with a year-end extra of $1, or a total of $3. This year the policy of half-yearly dividend declarations is being retained and the first distribution may be expected around the 1st of August. Directors should meet some time during the first ten days of July to take and announce their decision in this respect. I think it is a reasonable assumption that distribution this year will be at least as large as last year, but whether or not directors will increase the regular amount at the time of the half yearly distribution, or will retain the regular rate of $1 half yearly, together with another extra at the close of the fiscal year, I cannot say. Assuming a total distribution of $3 the yield on the common stock at current prices of 45 would be 6.4 per cent.

Canadian Dredge and Dock has naturally been affected by the depression years and its earnings record is somewhat erratic. Contrasting with the per share figure of $5.01 reported last year, in 1934 the company earned 51 cents and paid a dividend of 50 cents; in 1933 it earned $3.54 and paid $1; in 1932, $1.60 was earned and no dividend distribution made; in 1931 earnings were $3.74 and dividends $3; in 1930 earnings $4.13 and dividends $3; in 1929 earnings of $6.75 and dividends of $3. As was to be expected in such a year of excellent earnings, the company reported notable strengthening of its balance sheet position. As of January 31st, 1936, total current assets amounted to $1,376,142, of which cash was $571,751, Dominion of Canada bonds $191,375, and amount due on contracts $436,194, against total current liabilities of $107,512. Net working capital stood at $1,268,630 against $718,269 at the close of the previous year. Equity per common share was $26.43. In addition, during the past year, the company retired the remainder of its preferred stock, with the result that the common is the only liability outstanding to the public.

Because of the nature of its business Canadian Dredge is enabled to see fairly well ahead into a year's operations and despite the fact that only the million dollar estimate mentioned above has been officially made, I feel confident that directors are already aware that 1936 earnings should compare favorably with those of last year. The recently announced Federal Government policy of spending a portion of its relief appropriations on public works will naturally beneficially affect this company, since harbor improvements form an important part of the government's appropriations. I think that it is quite reasonable to assume that at the time of the July dividend decision shareholders will be informed of what they can expect, in general, for the total year's business. Subject to the possibilities of further market recessions, I consider the common stock definitely attractive.

## OLD COLONY TRADING CO., LTD.

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am enclosing some literature received from the Old Colony Trading Company, Ltd., 850 West Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C. I don't know how they got my name. Please read this stuff and tell me what you think of it. You will notice that I am asked to "grubstake" them for $10. Has the certificate any value? Please say if you think it is a good bet.

—R. W., Alliston, Ont.

Personally I wouldn't like to take a chance with this. It may be an honest proposition—I can't say that it isn't, but I do know that I am not at all favorably impressed with the selling methods used by the company. In my experience companies using such sales tactics have been more interested in selling stock than in making a mine. The "grubstake certificate" they sent you is only sales literature and has no value, despite its cellophane envelope and the obvious attempt to make it look like a stock certificate.

After wading through various items of sales material you open a mysterious sealed packet and discover that Old Colony Trading Company asks you to subscribe $10 on the strength of an "option" which the company holds on certain mining claims. The price to be paid for the claims is $25,000, but no information is given in respect to who the claims are optioned from and, consequently, who the $25,000 is to be paid to. Some details are given about assays, but there is no report by a mining engineer. The Old Colony Trading Company has written a letter to itself which is enclosed in the literature. You are asked to sign this letter and mail it back to the company. In signing this letter you are committed to the $10 payment. If a company should be formed later you are to receive 100 shares. This means 10 cents a share for these first 100 shares, but you are to have the privilege of buying a further 300 shares at less than seven cents each.

If I knew more about who all the directors were, and who is to receive the $25,000 under the option, I might have more to say, but in the meantime I would advise you not to place any bets on a mystery.

## SYLVANITE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I wish you would be kind enough to give me some information in connection with Sylvanite Gold Mines Ltd. I have a few shares in that company and was wondering what the present prospects are, particularly as to ore developments and chances of increased millage.

—B. J. S., Toronto, Ont.

Sylvanite is in a strong position both with regard to ore reserves and finances. The company is capitalized at 3,300,000 shares and is paying dividends at the rate of 20 cents per share annually. The annual report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, showed current assets of $1,023,000 and current liabilities of $131,000. The company does not estimate its ore reserves, but does maintain between 80,000 and 85,000 tons of broken ore ahead of mill requirements. The company operated during the

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Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfil the above conditions will not be answered.

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**The Royal Bank of Canada**
DIVIDEND NO. 195

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent. (being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1936.

By order of the Board.
S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager
Montreal, Que., April 14, 1936.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
DIVIDEND NO. 197

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st May, 1936, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th April, 1936. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.
Toronto, 17th April, 1936.

**McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED**

*Common Stock Dividend No. 27*
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 20 cents per share, being at the rate of 80 cents per share per annum, has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the Quarter ending May 15th, 1936, payable June 15th, 1936, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 15th, 1936.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.
April 29th, 1936.

ERIC TROOP, C.L.U.,
an Estates Analyst and a leading member of the Toronto City Branch organization of the Canada Life Assurance Company, whose business in force has reached the total of more than $1,500,000. Mr. Troop's 1935 business was 100% renewed. Prior to joining the Canada Life in 1926, he was engaged in investment, banking and trust company affairs. He has specialized in Estates analysis work for many years, and numbers among his clients many of Toronto's leading citizens.

# MINES

## BY J. A. McRAE

LAKE SHORE is going to continue the program of treating the lower grade ores for an indefinite period. The thought has been erroneously entertained for some time on the street that grade would soon be brought up to the point where the plant is capable of turning out 600,000 ounces of gold annually without any plant additions. Such would have opened the way to still higher dividends.

0 0

Any increase in dividends is considered unlikely during the period in which lower grade ore is being drawn upon at the Lake Shore mine.

0 0

Beattie Gold has 4,428,000 tons of ore, containing $22,000,000 in gold, or approximately $5 per ton. This is ten times greater than tonnage taken out during 1935.

0 0

McKenzie Red Lake has joined the dividend-paying gold mines and will disburse 6 per cent. in the form of 3 per cent. half yearly.

0 0

MacLeod-Cockshutt will instal a mining plant with which to develop the ore which diamond drilling re-

(*Continued on Page 27*)

# GOLD & DROSS

1934 fiscal year at a rate of 98,000 tons of ore and produced $1,585,000. This was increased to 125,000 tons during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1935, for an output of $1,559,000, having handled lower grade ore.

The increase in mill took place about the middle of the last fiscal year and the plant is handling ore at a rate of well over 150,000 tons of ore at present and is producing gold at a rate of a little over $2,000,000 a year. The average recovery is around $13 per ton, and with costs ranging between $7 and $8 per ton the indicated profit is about $5.50 per ton. This suggests that profits during a large part of the current fiscal year have been at a rate of around $800,000 a year. The mine has the benefit of efficient management and the affairs of the company are conducted by a conservative directorate. Like other mining organizations, the company is constantly on the watch for possible new mines.

## POTPOURRI

*B. P., Arcola, Sask.* Your position is that of a minority shareholder in FAMOUS PLAYERS CANADIAN CORPORATION, since Paramount Pictures, now reorganized after bankruptcy, controls 98 per cent. of the outstanding common stock of the Famous Players Canadian Corporation.

*K. P. B., Toronto, Ont.* GLENORA looks good on the map, but that particular section of the Kirkland Lake area has figured in considerable disappointment during many efforts in the past twenty years. The geology is favorable, however, and on the strength of the location, there is a speculative chance of work revealing something worth while. Time alone will tell.

*K. R., Regina, Sask.* INTERNATIONAL PAINTS (CANADA) LIMITED, was incorporated in 1928, acquiring the assets and business of International Paints Limited (Canada), incorporated in 1924, and all issued stock of National Varnish Company Limited and Holland Varnish Company Limited, both of Canada. These are of a group of international companies whose parent is International Paint & Compositions Company, Limited, of London, England. The combined companies form one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of marine paint in the world. In addition to its marine paint business, the company holds the exclusive rights to manufacture and distribute in Canada two "dopes" used in the treatment of aeroplane surfaces. The company is the sole representative in Canada and Newfoundland of International Paints & Compositions Company, Limited. It further acquired Stewart & Wood Limited, of Toronto, large paint distributing agents, in 1932, and A. Ramsay & Son Company in 1933.

*J. F. S., Waterloo, Ont.* BIDGOOD has favorable speculative possibilities as a result of the developments reported in recent months. There is legal action pending at present in respect to control of company affairs, but this will no doubt iron itself out in due time. The enterprise appears to owe a good deal to Mr. Herbert and associates. The legal matters should not impede mine progress which appears to be important at this stage.

*M. B., Toronto, Ont.* It would be impossible to definitely declare whether quotations for CASTLE-TRETHEWEY will be higher or lower by October. Apart from the condition and affairs of mines themselves, there is the political and international factor to deal with. From the point of view of Castle-Trethewey itself, the outlook is good. The company appears likely to get its money back from the Omega venture in due time, and to reap the reward of a large block of Omega stock as profit in the form of bonus. Also, the old silver property at Gowganda contains considerable ore and might be made to yield some further profit in event of silver being stabilized in price at a little higher level than at present.

*T. R., Toronto, Ont.* There is really not a great deal that can be said at the present time in addition to what is contained in the statement from INTERNATIONAL HYDRO-ELECTRIC which you received. This statement sets forth the present position very clearly, and I do not think that at the present time anyone can predict definitely what the outcome will be with respect to the continuation of interest.

*J. C. G., London, Ont.* I believe BIG MASTER must be looked upon as a very long shot. Gold values have been pretty erratic, and while there is a chance of further work locating more uniform grade, yet the element of risk is very considerable. The company has a good directorate and a serious effort is being made.

*P. M., St. Thomas, Ont.* COMMONWEALTH INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION, which is an investment trust, reported earnings for 1935 of 34 cents per share on the 121,792 shares of common stock outstanding as of December 31st. Of this amount 15.4 cents was derived from interest and dividends on investments which are carried at $345,404, while 18.4 cents per share represents net profits on investments sold after deducting proportion of expenses allocated. The latter profit of $22,412 was added to surplus. Income from investments of $18,772 was slightly under the $19,566 required to pay four quarterly dividends at four cents per share. Assets of the company now total $376,674. The company is an investment trust of the management type and has a well diversified list of securities which at the end of 1935 were distributed as follows: 38.8 per cent. in bonds; 27.9 per cent. Canadian stocks including senior golds and established industrial enterprises; 33.3 per cent. United States corporation stocks.

*B. H., Los Angeles, Cal.* The real reason for the decline in DISTILLERS-SEAGRAMS from this year's high of 34 to current quotations of 19½ was the appearance of the company's half year report for the six months ended January 31st last. The report showed per share earnings of only $1.62 a share for the half year, comparing with full year earnings of $5.05 for the twelve months ended July 31st, 1935. Furthermore this per share figure of $1.62 was before a price allowance of $1,724,986 to the United States customers in respect of the reduction of the import duty on Canadian liquor entering the United States. Making this further deduction, per share would amount to only 63 cents. These figures came as a distinct surprise to the market as prior to this it had been understood that Distillers-Seagram earnings, particularly in the United States, were running at very satisfactory levels and compared favorably with the last fiscal year. It was also understood that the Seagram brands had been definitely established in the United States market and that certain brands, as a matter of fact, were among the leaders. Certainly dividend prospects appear to have been distinctly further removed.

*L. A., Niagara Falls, Ont.* MARCH GOLD LIMITED went into bankruptcy in 1933 and the property was later sold for the benefit of bondholders to Marbuan Gold Mines, Ltd. March Gold Inc., a U.S. corporation, held all but a small number of March Gold Ltd., shares. The shareholders of March Gold were later given an opportunity to buy one share of Marbuan for each four shares held in March Gold Inc. Ore taken from the property during 1935 averaged $4.83 and indicated serious difficulties for operators.

*W. H., Vancouver, B.C.* MASSACHUSETS INVESTORS TRUST, organized on the 21st of March, 1924, is the oldest of the Boston type of general management mutual investment associations with redeemable shares. The trust is excellently managed, as its record shows, and at the present time possesses a well balanced and widely diversified list of securities. There are outstanding 3,453,374 shares and the dividend record in recent years is as follows: 1932, 89 cents; 1933, 79 cents; 1934, 83 cents; 1935, 60 cents, and on January 20th of 1936, a dividend of 27 cents. Full information is supplied to shareholders through the publication of quarterly reports. Reflecting the general market rise, the asset value per share has shown a satisfactory increase in recent years, rising from $14.23 per share in 1932, to $17.70 in 1933, $18.80 in 1934, and $24.03 at the close of 1935. Net assets of the company valued at the market, stood at $78,171,413 at the close of 1935, as against $30,809,649 at the beginning of the year. As to the 60 cent distribution in 1935, mentioned above, it should be noted that the company has changed the dates of its distribution, and that actual earnings reported per share in 1935 amounted to 87 cents as against 83 cents the previous year.

*D. W., Ottawa, Ont.* McCOLL-FRONTENAC common is currently selling at around 16 and with the 80 cent dividend the yield is 5 per cent. In my opinion the stock constitutes a satisfactory investment as the company has shown steady progress in recent years. In the year ended January 31st, 1936, the company reported total operating profit and other income of $2,804,761, as against $2,558,861 in 1934. Per share on the common was equivalent to $1.16 a share on the 660,000 common shares outstanding as compared with $1.15 a share on the 550,000 shares outstanding in 1935. On the basis of the former capitalization there would have been shown $1.40 per share in the past year.

*W. J. B., Wapella, Sask.* MAY SPIERS is a gold prospect in the Red Lake district of Northern Ontario. Diamond drilling was declared last year to have indicated a short shoot of ore, of sufficient importance to warrant underground development. A mining plant was installed, and work is in progress. The company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. At the time of writing the shares are quoted at around 24 cents on the unlisted market. The enterprise has speculative possibilities.

*E. J., Winnipeg, Man.* GROUPED INCOME SHARES is an investment trust, with headquarters in the city of Winnipeg. This trust is what is known as a fixed trust and holds a portfolio of 30 Canadian and American common stocks of which 10 are public utilities, 4 railroads and 16 industrials. I am not entirely in sympathy with the fixed trust plan, as I do not think it provides a sufficient degree of elasticity, but this trust appears to have a well selected portfolio and presumably should have done well in recent years.

*S. G. C., Nurseswood, Ont.* THOMPSON CADILLAC MINES went into bankruptcy, but the properties were sold to Thompson Cadillac Mining Corporation on a basis of terms which enable holders of stock of Thompson Cadillac Mines to turn in their old shares for exchange at the rate of five of the old for one of the new. This change took place in 1935. The new company is capitalized at 3,000,000 shares. You should write to the Trusts & Guarantee Co. of Toronto regarding exchange of shares. There is an encouraging amount of ore in sight, and the the prospects of attaining profitable production are encouraging.

*G. O. R., Yarmouth, N.S.* I understand NORTH AMERICAN METALS CORPORATION went into liquidation in 1929, and that PRECIOUS METALS CORPORATION is also defunct.

*U. G., Toronto, Ont.* ASBESTOS CORPORATION has been showing encouraging progress in recent years and for the year ended December 31st, 1935, reported a net income of $15,413 against a deficit of $142,847 in 1934. Per share earned on the capital stock was 12 cents, against a deficit of 10 cents in the previous year. Balance sheet position was further improved during the year, and equity per share on the capital stock now amounts to $13.36.

*W. H., Chatham, Ont.* LAKELAND GOLD MINES was succeeded in 1934 by Lakeland Gold, Ltd., with one new share being issued in exchange for four of the old. At the end of 1935 the property was idle and some debts were owing. There appears to be little or no market for the stock at present, although occasional street quotations are between one and two cents a share.

*M. R., Montreal, Que.* I am not sure just what security you are enquiring about, as DOMINION STEEL & COAL CORP., LTD. has no preferred stock outstanding. Apart from its funded debt, this company has a capitalization of 1,000,000 shares of $40 par value class "A" preferred, of which none are outstanding, and 1,000,000 shares of class "B" common of $25 par value, outstanding in the amount of $21,044,000 or 841,760 shares. For the year ended December 31st, 1935, the company reported net income of $24,127, against a deficit of $674,936 in 1934. Earnings per share last year on the capital stock outstanding amounted to three cents a share against a deficit of 80 cents in the previous year. No dividends are paid on the capital stock.

*G. E. H., Stratford, Ont.* ATNELL GOLD MINES carried on considerable diamond drilling during 1935. Some encouragement was met with, but general results appear to have been inconclusive. The property is in its early prospect stage, and work alone will determine whether it contains payable orebodies, or not. The shares are in the highly speculative class. The property is near Hawk Junction in the Algoma district.

*Y. S. J., Quebec, Que.* The original plant on WAYSIDE was a pilot mill of 40 tons per day and operated from November, 1934, to May, 1935. A Hadsel mill was then installed, specified to be good for 100 tons daily. This went into operation in December, 1935. During January this plant did handle 100 tons daily. The rate dropped to between 50 and 60 tons daily during February, but this is said to have been due to cold weather interfering with power supply. This difficulty continued throughout March, with the mill handling a little over 50 tons daily. Officials express the view that the plant is good for 100 tons daily as and when adequate power is available.

*P. C., Chatham, Ont.* The CANADIAN SAVINGS, LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION in which you held stock was taken over in 1907 by Standard Reliance Mortgage Corporation. Shareholders of Canadian Savings, Loan and Building Association received common stock of Standard Reliance. Standard Reliance itself went into liquidation in 1919 and the common stock is without value. It is obvious, therefore, that no present value attaches to the shares of Canadian Savings, Loan and Building Association which you have discovered.

*E. V. L., Montreal, Que.* GREENE STABELL has a better outlook now that ore has been found in the new area under exploration. It is too early to determine the importance of the new development, but I have been told by responsible officials of the company that they now feel optimistic in regard to the future. The shares are speculative until such time as work advances further in this new area.

*L. M., Hamilton, Ont.* While HAMILTON BRIDGE experienced another loss last year, operating deficit was reduced to $91,207 as against $174,242 in 1934, $194,479 in 1933, and $254,873 in 1932. I understand that in the latter half of the last fiscal year the company began to experience profitable operations and I believe that orders ahead are showing satisfactory increases. The difficulties which the company has come through have been due to lack of building, seriously affecting structural steel organizations. Profit and loss deficit at the close of 1935 amounted to $103,767 as compared with a surplus balance of $605,219 at the end of 1930. Net working capital has been similarly affected, dropping from a high of $1,577,345 at the end of 1929 to $269,195 at the close of 1935. No dividend on the preferred stock, which is the company's senior obligation to the public, has been paid since August, 1932, and arrears amounted to $22.75 a share as of February 1st, 1936. I would say that the preferred at the present time possesses a certain amount of speculative attractiveness.

*T. J. D., Welland, Ont.* ARBADE is in its initial stage of development. The geological conditions are favorable. Work on surface as well as diamond drilling gave results which encouraged installation of a mining plant late in 1935. It is a prospect with a gambling chance.

*R. W., Saskatoon, Sask.* The answer to your recent enquiry concerning the lending company in Toronto is that the company does operate under a special charter granted by the Dominion Government. I understand this charter was originally issued in 1928 and the legislation was revised in 1934. As a matter of fact, legislation will be introduced at the current sitting of the Dominion House, to further amend the laws with respect to the lending of money.

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The Booklet contains a summary of current Canadian conditions, the bond market and recent foreign developments. We shall be pleased to forward copy upon request.

*Write for May Review and Bond List*

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**May Bond Letter**

In addition to an article on the recent refunding of Corporation bond issues the May Bond Letter contains a well diversified list of sound investment securities. Write for a copy today.

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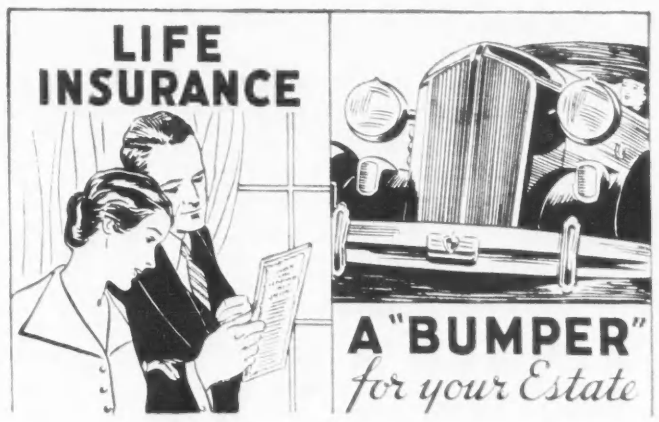

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NOTICE

## CAPITAL INCREASE BY EAGLE, STAR

IT is proposed by the directors of the Eagle, Star and British Dominions Insurance Company Limited to increase the authorized share capital from £5,067,868 to £5,500,000 by the creation of 144,044 ordinary shares of £5 each, to rank *pari passu* with the existing ordinary shares. The directors state that they are satisfied that the two issues of preference shares in 1933 and 1934 were in the interest of the company and to the advantage of the ordinary shareholders. The opportunities still presented for making investments of an attractive character justify the creation of further ordinary share capital. The directors have, however, now nearly exhausted their powers to issue new capital and it is for this reason they are seeking additional powers. A proportion of the new shares will be issued at a convenient moment and at an attractive price.

At the end of 1932 the authorized share capital was £3,000,000, of which £2,998,425 had been subscribed and £1,092,896 paid up, of which latter amount £803,028 was in ordinary shares, £289,868 in preference shares. At the end of 1933 the authorized capital was raised to £3,900,000, of which £3,876,424 was issued and £1,969,058 paid up, the increase being wholly in preference shares. A further substantial increase was made in 1934, when the authorized capital was raised to £5,067,868, the issued capital to £5,044,292, and the paid-up capital to £2,314,660. In 1935 the paid-up capital was raised to £2,987,682 by making the second cumulative preference shares fully paid instead of 25% paid, which introduced £750,000 new capital. The paid-up capital thus consisted of £2,184,654 (73%) in preference and £803,028 (27%) in ordinary shares.

# Concerning Insurance

## Insuring Stability of Prices

### Can Practical Method of Insurance of Futures be Developed to Replace Present System of Hedging?

BY GEORGE GILBERT

DURING the past hundred years or more one class of risk after another has been brought within the province of insurance, until now coverage may be obtained against a great variety of the "hazards, changes and chances of this mortal life". But the capacity of the business for further progress and extension has by no means been exhausted, and insurance gives promise of a much greater future, provided it is permitted to continue to develop as a private enterprise without undue interferences by the state.

According to that eminent economic authority, Sir Josiah Stamp the transfer of the factor of risk from the field of interest to the field of costs is the economic essence of insurance. And, as he has said, "every successive field of risk-taking which comes into the orbit of ordered insurance is an added factor in economic security, because the precision of an actuarially ascertained premium, compared with a psychological loading of interest, is an incomparable advance in the machinery of practical economic life".

But there is admittedly a limit to which the risks of business may be shifted to the insurance companies. As a matter of fact, the majority of business risks are not insured. If every risk of a business was insured, the insurance company or companies carrying these risks would have to undertake the running of the business.

When Sir Josiah Stamp was in Canada a few years ago as chairman of the Grain Inquiry Commission, it was sugested by some people who did not care for the speculative business of hedging and futures that possibly an element of certainty might be introduced by means of insurance against price fluctuations and thus base the risk upon actuarial calculations rather than upon speculative manoeuvres.

ONE of the questions raised at the time was whether there could not be formed a great international insurance company which in return for a small individual premium would cover all such risks. Could such a scheme, it was asked, started at the right time, that is, in a period of relative price stability, not attain, with a sufficient accumulation of premiums, a sound position? Further, would it be more impracticable than explosion insurance where, likewise, the risk cannot be spread in any one year but only over a long period of time.

However, Sir Josiah Stamp reported that he found little encouragement for or even interest in any such scheme, the verdict being that it would not be feasible; that it would require too high a premium. When the rate required to insure wheat against the dishonesty of a country dealer was five per cent, how much higher would it have to be, he asked, to insure wheat against price fluctuations?

Although no attempt has apparently been made as yet to provide insurance of futures, the subject continues to attract a certain amount of attention in scientific circles. At a recent meeting of the Royal Statistical Society in England, Mr. G. Ronald White, M.A., gave an address on "Some Statistical Aspects of Future Trading on a Commodity Exchange". He dealt only with the insurance of hide futures, and his statistical material related to five classes of English hides and covered a period of fourteen years, 1921 - 1934.

According to an account of his address in an English paper, Mr. White showed clearly that price fluctuations in these several classes of hides have been within such limits that it was possible on an actuarial basis to work out a net premium that would ensure the dealer in futures stability of prices at a moderate premium.

WHILE the material presented by Mr. White is regarded as a very valuable contribution to the subject, it is not overlooked that before insurance of futures could be attempted by an insurance company or group of companies to any extent or in any general way, it would be necessary to carry the investigation considerably further, and also to collect similar data with regard to trading in grain and cotton, and other commodities, such as coffee, sugar, rubber, etc., in which trading in futures is carried on.

Interesting as Mr. White's investigations undoubtedly are with respect to a single commodity, hides, they admittedly do not provide a sufficient basis upon which to form an opinion as to the feasibility or otherwise of a general scheme for the insurance of futures. But they point the way by which the necessary data may be accumulated for the purpose.

Before a practical scheme of insurance of futures could be undertaken, there must be a reasonable prospect of fairly steady commodity markets for several years ahead. It must also be ascertained whether dealers in commodities would be prepared to pay the required premium for the security which insurance of futures would unquestionably furnish rather than continue with the old-established system of "hedging," however unsatisfactory such a system may be.

This practice of "hedging," it has been shown by Mr. White, has proved ineffective as a means of price insurance, so far as hides are concerned. "Hedging" is, of course, the buying or selling of futures to offset an equal and opposite position in the cash market, the intention being to close the position in the futures market at a later date when the position in the cash market is closed. It is argued that "hedging" enables the dealer to transfer the risk of price fluctuations to the professional speculator. But as the professional speculators operate solely for the purpose of making a profit on price fluctuations, it may be taken for granted that as a body they take more out of their operations than they put in.

Therefore the question so far as it relates to the subject of insurance of futures is whether the professional speculators take more out of the dealing in futures than the insurance companies would take by way of premium charges. Mr. White has evidently satisfied himself that they do, as far as the hide market is concerned, and that the alternative of price insurance should receive more serious consideration than has hitherto been accorded it.

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## EXECUTIVE CHANGES IN PHOENIX OF LONDON GROUP

THE Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited, of London, the London Guarantee & Accident Company, Limited, of London, and the Union Marine & General Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool, announce the following changes in Canada, which became effective May 1:

George Weir, after 28 years' service with the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited, during 20 of which he has held the office of manager for Canada and Newfoundland, has retired from that appointment as well as from the appointment of casualty manager for Canada and Newfoundland of the Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited, and the Union Marine and General Insurance Company, Limited.

Leonard Weightman, who has been Mr. Weir's assistant for four years, has succeeded him in these appointments.

Donald Taylor, at present casualty secretary of the Phoenix group in Canada and Newfoundland, has been appointed assistant manager for Canada and Newfoundland of the London Guarantee and assistant casualty manager of the Phoenix and Union Marine & General.

Robt. J. Bastedo, at present superintendent of the accident department of the Phoenix group, has been appointed casualty secretary of the Phoenix group for Canada and Newfoundland.

LEONARD WEIGHTMAN, who has been appointed Manager for Canada and Newfoundland of the London Guarantee and Accident Company, and Casualty Manager for Canada and Newfoundland of the Phoenix Assurance Company Limited, and the Union Marine and General Insurance Company Limited. He succeeds George Weir, who retires after 28 years' service. Mr. Weightman has been with the London Guarantee since 1919. In 1932 he came to Canada as Assistant Casualty Manager of the Phoenix group of companies.

The Board of Directors of the Phoenix Assurance Company, Limited, in England, have invited Mr. Weir to take a seat on the Canadian board of that company.

• •

## DIFFICULTY OF FINDING SUITABLE INVESTMENTS

NOT only on this continent has it been difficult for the life companies to find suitable investments for their funds. At the annual general meeting of the Prudential Assurance Company, Limited, in London, England, Sir Edgar Horne, Bart., the chairman of the company, made the following reference to this problem:

"The year 1935 was a very difficult one for companies having large funds to invest. On the last two occasions on which I addressed you, I commented on the improvement which had been taking place in the values of Stock Exchange securities and the resulting problem of finding suitable investments giving an adequate yield. Although there has since been a moderate fall in the values of certain classes of securities, this problem is still with us. Compared with December 31st, 1934, and after making due allowance for the various profits and commissions we have received during the year, the aggregate market value of our quoted securities on December 31st last shows a fall of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. At one time, namely, in September last, the fall was much greater, and I am glad to say that during that month, believing that the fall was likely to be temporary, we took full advantage of the lower prices then prevailing to make further purchases of securities with considerable benefit to the company. The rate of interest obtainable on new investments is, however, still low and the interest yield on our investments as a whole is still being affected by frequent conversions of high yielding stocks with redemption options into lower yielding securities. Notwithstanding these handicaps, we have managed to increase slightly the yield on our funds. Part of the increase in the rate of interest in the Ordinary Branch is of a fortuitous nature due to the alteration in the method of dealing with foreign reassurance in the accounts of the company."

## INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have Government bonds with value of $5,000 maturing very shortly and propose reinvesting this money in a single premium deferred pension bond with the North American Life Insurance Co., maturing in ten years, which will pay me approximately $50 per month income or a guaranteed cash sum at my option. Do you consider this to be a sound investment with a sound company?

N. W. W., Midland, Ont.

If your object is to secure the largest amount of guaranteed monthly income at the end of ten years for the amount presently deposited, you would be making no mistake in taking out a single premium deferred pension bond with the North American Life Assurance Company, in my opinion. As Government reserves must be maintained on these contracts suffi-


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A SUN LIFE PENSION BOND with ASSURANCE gives you both, safeguarding your loved ones during your earning years and guaranteeing an unfailing income when you reach retiring age.
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SUN LIFE of CANADA
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At a very low cost this company will issue an insurance policy covering the risk of fire destroying any or all of the contents of your home or other building — furniture, piano, silverware, jewelry, clothing, bedding, table linen, etc. Make an inventory and let us tell you about our fire protection policy and what it would cost.
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*In addition,* the Certificate provides a generous Disability Benefit of Ten Dollars a month, for each $1000 of Protection carried. Payments of such benefit are not a charge against the Certificate when it becomes a claim, either as a result of death or old age.
The Certificate contains the usual automatic non-forfeiture privileges. Double Indemnity may be secured for the payment of a nominal sum.
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HEAD OFFICE, TEMPLE BUILDING, TORONTO, CAN.

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Save up to 30 per cent. on your Fire Insurance by participating in these annual dividends. Full information will be gladly supplied by our nearest branch office.
NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
*Non-Assessable Policies* *Assets $6,000,000.*

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Up to $500 for each person
incurred by the Insured or dependent members of his family, if injured in an
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For the Insured and 3 dependents (4 in all) the annual premium is $10.00
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CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE HAMILTON ONT.
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cient to carry them out without deduction or abatement however far into the future they may run, you are fully protected so far as all guaranteed values are concerned.

Besides the reserves maintained on all contracts in force, you have the further protection of the substantial surplus funds of the company. After providing for policy and annuity reserves and all other liabilities, the surplus funds of the North American Life at December 31, 1935, amounted to $4,641,548.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Although I have been a subscriber to your paper for a number of years and enjoy it very much, this is the first time I have asked for any information.

Recently I was approached by a representative of the Continental Casualty Co. of Toronto regarding a special wholesale proposition of accident and sickness they have to offer employees. He states that no other Canadian company are writing this particular form of contract and that it contains favorable features not obtainable from other casualty companies.

Would you please advise me in regard to this special plan they have to offer? Also if you consider it is a safe company and if it has the reputation of paying claims promptly.

—P. W. J., St. Catharines, Ont.

Continental Casualty Company was incorporated in 1897, and has been doing business in this country under Dominion licence since 1917, with Canadian head office at Toronto. It is in a strong financial position, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of $550,000 for the protection of Canadian policyholders. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

Its total admitted assets at the end of 1935 were $24,761,689.37, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $19,845,297.58, showing a surplus as regards policy-holders of $4,916,391.79. As the paid up capital amounted to $1,750,000, there was thus a net surplus of $3,166,391.79 over capital, unearned premium reserve, claim reserve, contingency reserve, and all liabilities.

This new plan of employees liability benefits, to which you refer, is sold only by the Continental Casualty, so far as I know. It is available only to employees of firms coming under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and is sold on a wholesale basis through the co-operation of the employer to the extent of collecting the monthly premiums for the company by deducting the amounts from the salaries or wages of the employees taking advantage of the plan.

The coverage does not duplicate that afforded by the Workmen's Compensation Act, as it applies only to non-occupational injuries and to sickness. Sickness is not covered under the Workmen's Compensation Act, while this policy covers all sickness or disease common to both sexes.

Premiums range from 80 cents to $2.35 a month. For $1.25 a month, for example, male employees between ages 16-49 would be covered to the extent of $500 against accidental death outside of occupational employment. If disabled by a non-occupational accident, a monthly indemnity of $50 is payable for a period not exceeding one year. If disabled by sickness or disease, a monthly indemnity of $50 is payable from the eighth day of disability for a period of six months while the employee is confined to the house. If not confined to the house, the monthly indemnity is payable for one month. Lump sum payments are provided for in the case of loss of hands, feet, arms, legs or eyes.

If injury does not cause any other loss for which indemnity is payable, but does necessitate a physician's services, the company agrees to pay up to $5 for such services. The right is reserved to reject impaired risks or to waiver recurrence of previous disabilities, and to limit male risks to age 55 and female risks to age 54. Premium rates are increased fifty per cent. for men ages 50-55 and women ages 45-54, nearest birthday.

An employee insured under this plan has the privilege of maintaining his policy in force after leaving his present position, by sending the monthly premium direct to the head office of the company.

•

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I have just been informed that the Western Mutual Casualty Insurance Co., situated at 7 Victoria Park Bldg., Regina, Sask., has gone into liquidation. My policy was due in February, when it was paid up for another year. Are these companies not all guaranteed with Government reserve capital?

Is there anything a person can do to secure a refund of unused premium paid?

—W. J. W., Lethbridge, Alta.

Western Mutual Casualty Insurance Company was not licensed by the Dominion Government and did not come under the solvency and deposit requirements of the Dominion law, and accordingly policyholders are dependent upon what protection is afforded by the laws of Saskatchewan in the case of the insolvency of a Saskatchewan company. There is no Government guarantee of solvency.

I would advise you to write to Mr. A. E. Fisher, Superintendent of Insurance, Regina, Sask., as to the position of policyholders of the Western Mutual, now in liquidation, and the likelihood of their being refunded the unearned portion of their premiums. I would also advise putting in a claim for the unearned part of the premium with the liquidators, Williams, Sayce & Co., Regina.

# INDUSTRY BEARS BURDEN OF BUDGET CHANGES

(*Continued from Page 21*)

in the retail price of gasoline, in the long run the lowered protection must keep the Canadian level more closely in line with costs in the United States. Though Canadian refineries are hit by the change, even to the possibility of closing down in some cases, the effects on profits may not be great, since the companies operating the refineries are at the same time the chief distributors, and the largest company, which of course is Imperial Oil, derives much of its income from sources entirely outside of Canada. Whether or not we refine in Canada, we will still have a large oil industry.

A SIMILAR situation is found in respect to farm implements, the duty on which, coming from the United States, is reduced from 12½ per cent. to 7½ per cent. Prior to the Canada-U.S. trade agreement which went into effect on January 1st, the rate on such implements was 25 per cent. The lowering of protection in this case has therefore been severe, and puts a serious problem of costs and profit margins up to the Canadian plants. But to a large degree the Canadian companies are distributors, jobbers and assemblers; the Massey-Harris Company itself is an international concern, with manufacturing interests in the United States, France, Germany and Australia as well as in Canada, so that a shift in certain manufacturing operations to the United States or even abroad would not necessarily mean a lowering in its profits.

On motor cars, the import duty is reduced to a flat 17½ per cent., which has been the rate on lower priced cars from the United States since January 1st. This cuts down the protection on high priced cars, which lately scaled up to 30 per cent., and formerly was as high as 40 per cent. This tends to force down Canadian prices of the more expensive cars, and to eliminate their manufacture in Canada.

In the lesser items, which though individually of small moment nevertheless amount to considerable in the aggregate, the government's duty reduction policy is equally apparent, with the emphasis moreover on concessions to British goods. Of the total of 104 duty reductions, 37 are on all tariffs, 30 on the British preferential rate only, 20 are on both the British preferential and the intermediate rates, and only 11 are confined to the intermediate and general rates. On tobacco leaf, for instance, British preferential duties alone are reduced, a concession which is designed to favor the

(*Continued on Page 28*)

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See that you are adequately protected against loss of rental income.
*Buy Phoenix of London Rent Insurance*
*151 Years of Public Confidence* • *132 Years in Canada*
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Assets (including Life Funds) EXCEED $170,000,000
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FIRE & LIFE DEPARTMENT at 480 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST. MONTREAL

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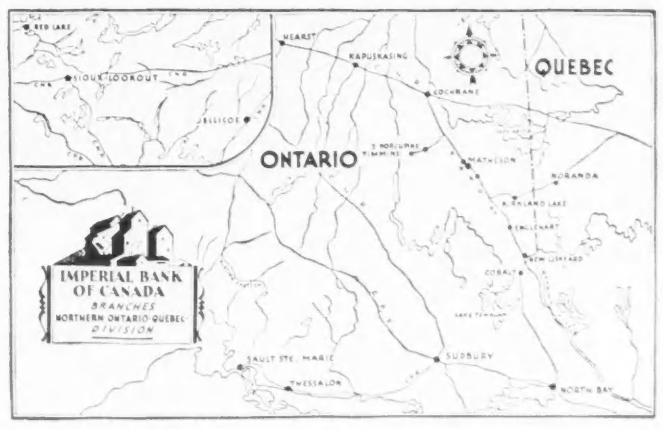

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MANY homes are saddened by injury and death due to avoidable automobile accidents.
For the sake of others—and for your own sake "Drive Safely".
HEAD OFFICE TORONTO, CANADA
Established 1887

# NEW BOOKS

## KEYNES'S "GENERAL THEORY"

"The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money," by John Maynard Keynes. Toronto, Macmillan, $1.50.

BY B. K. SANDWELL

NOW that the Douglasites, of whom Mr. Keynes strongly disapproves, have taken to approving of Mr. Keynes to the extent of finding confirmation of their dogmas in his latest volume, it is obviously necessary to inquire very carefully just what it is that the author of the "General Theory" is really teaching.

The orthodox doctrine is that there is always a market for the last instalment of any vendible article possessing utility, including labor. Labor, however, has an aspect of disutility; it is unpleasant to perform, but produces services or goods which are desired. Whenever the utility of the goods or services produced becomes less than the disutility of the labor required to produce them, that labor will cease to be offered.

Under this doctrine there can be no such thing as involuntary employment, except to the extent that the "market" fails to function because of some temporary obstacle to its fluidity. But we know from painful experience that there is much involuntary unemployment; and most of the attention of economists in recent years has been devoted to the search for an explanation. The favorite explanation is "rigidities" in the price structure, preventing the market price for labor from promptly reflecting its real marginal value as established by utility and disutility.

Mr. Keynes, regarding this as an admission of defeat—a confession that the market is not a market—seeks to go further. He introduces a new factor into the relevant forces which set the value of labor, a factor which he terms the Marginal Efficiency of Capital, meaning the estimated earning power of the last instalment of capital investment required to use up the supply of new capital currently available. As the total mass of capital in use increases, the tendency of this Marginal Efficiency of Capital is to diminish; the things that can be done with new capital become progressively less desirable as the more desirable things are successively accomplished.

Presumably this Marginal Efficiency could never fall to zero, so that if the interest rate fell with it there would be no trouble; as long as capital can expect a reward which exceeds the interest rate which represents the cost of having it saved, all the capital that is saved will be used. But the interest rate on capital for long-term employment does not fall with the marginal efficiency of capital in that employment. Hence it becomes impossible to maintain the flow of new capital into long-term employment, even while there is still plenty of new capital being saved. Ultimately, of course, through the resultant terrific reduction of production, there ceases to be any saving, and new demands for capital go unsatisfied, until their Marginal Efficiency once more rises above the interest rate.

In effect, this seems to be no more than the discovery of a new and special "rigidity"—the rigidity of the interest rate on long-term capital. And to tell the truth, we are not satisfied that this is a new rigidity at all. The inability of new uses for capital to tempt new capital may be due, not to comparison of their expected returns with a certain rigid standard of interest rates, but to a belief that the risks involved, together with the smallness of the most favorable return that can be expected, make the investment unattractive in comparison with *any* interest rate—or even with the negative interest rate which results from hoarding cash. In other words, it is the sense of risk that fluctuates, not the interest rate. This would explain why short-term gilt-edged loans, the only credit form in which risk is practically eliminated, are quoted at very low interest rates even when capital is utterly unobtainable for long-term investment. Mr. Keynes has a name for this phenomenon; he calls it Liquidity-Preference, but this seems to be no more than a novel designation for a complex of phenomena all of which arise out of a sense of an abnormal riskiness about long-term investments.

This sense of risk, or Liquidity-Preference, must be largely a result of the long succession of credit agencies through which the real ownership of valuable property is, in our complex money civilization, transmitted from one corporation to another (each being largely creditor rather than property-owner on the asset side of its balance-sheet and debtor in terms of money as regards a large part of the liability side), so that the retention of property valued at, say, a million dollars may involve in the course of a few years the payment in cash of a succession of maturing or callable bank debts, debentures of pyramided companies, stock loans, guarantees to subsidiaries and so forth, totalling several times a million dollars. Now in prosperous times these debt-and-credit relations are easily renewed with but little call for cash. But in non-prosperous times any or all of them may require cash settlement, with the alternative of default and loss of the property. And the total money fund of the country is not much if at all larger in non-prosperous than in prosperous times, while its velocity is greatly diminished.

If a decreased propensity to invest were accompanied (and so far as volume of production is concerned, offset) by an increased propensity to consume, we should be all right. But it is not, and is not likely to be. The two other possible lines of procedure are (1) to offset the decreased propensity to invest of private individuals by an increased investment by the state, and (2) to render the supply of money so elastic that an increasing Liquidity-Preference will be fed with an increasing supply of money. Both methods have value, and both involve very grave risks, from the danger of their being overdone.

CHARLES W. COX, mayor of Port Arthur and member of the Ontario Legislature, under whose civic regime the finances of the lakehead city have greatly improved. The 1936 tax rate is 56½ mills, and is the lowest since 1919, two mills under the 1935 rate and compares with a peak rate of 43 mills in 1931. Net debenture debt is well under $3,000,000.

GORDON T. CASSELS, Toronto, whose appointment as a permanent member of the Board of Governors of St. Andrew's College has just been announced. Mr. Cassels has for some years been one of the Old Boys' representatives and has sat on the Board only in that capacity.


REFUNDING ISSUES OF MERIT

Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited

4½% First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 15-Year Bonds, Series "A"

To be dated June 1, 1936—Maturing June 1, 1951

Principal and semi-annual interest (June 1 and December 1) payable in lawful money of Canada. Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal.

Price: 98.50 and accrued interest, to yield over 4⅝%.

United Amusement Corporation, Limited

5% First Mortgage 20-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, Series "A"

Dated Feb. 1, 1936 — Maturing Feb. 1, 1956

Principal and semi-annual interest (February 1 and August 1) payable in lawful money of Canada. Coupon Bonds in denominations of $1,000 and $500, registerable as to principal.

Price: 101.25 and accrued interest, to yield over 4.90%.

*Full particulars upon request.*

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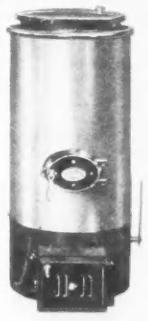

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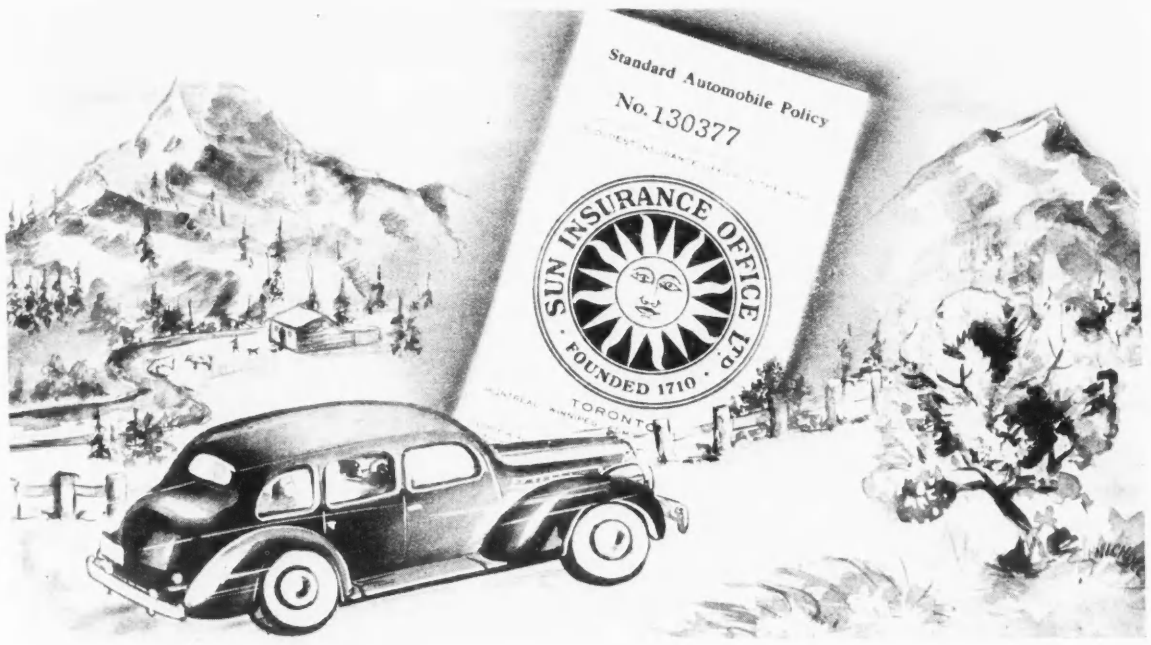


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Twenty-Third Annual Financial Statement and Directors' Report

# WESTERN GROCERS LIMITED

At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Western Grocers Limited, held at the Head Office of the Company, the Directors' Annual Report and Statement for the year ended December 31st, 1935, was presented and approved.

The Directors, W. P. Riley, W. H. McWilliams, H. W. Hutchinson, Frank O. Fowler and James A. Richardson were re-elected, and at a meeting of the board following the shareholders' meeting, the officers of the Company were re-elected.

The Directors' Report follows:

## REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

Your Directors present herein the Twenty-third Annual Report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1935, together with a Balance Sheet showing the financial condition of the Company at the close of the year, a statement of Earned Surplus and Profits, also the Auditors' Report.

**STATEMENT OF PROFITS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1935, AND OF EARNED SURPLUS ACCOUNT**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Profit for the Year before taking into account the undermentioned charges | | $296,707.09 |
| Deduct | | 128,921.72 |
| Depreciation | $ 29,138.75 | |
| Executive Officers' Salaries | 47,970.13 | |
| Directors' Fees | 4,000.00 | |
| Legal Fees | 625.84 | |
| Provision for Income Tax | 47,187.00 | |
| | $128,921.72 | |
| Net Profit for Year transferred to Earned Surplus | | $167,785.37 |
| Earned Surplus | | 378,918.30 |
| Balance at 31st December, 1934 | $378,679.64 | |
| **Add** Previous Year's Adjustments | 238.66 | |
| | $378,918.30 | |
| | | $546,703.67 |
| Dividends for 1935 | | 117,487.00 |
| Preferred Shares | $ 83,601.00 | |
| Common Shares | 33,886.00 | |
| | $117,487.00 | |
| Earned Surplus-Balance 31st December, 1935 | | $429,216.67 |

The sales volume for the year 1935 showed a slight increase over that of the year 1934, and with due regard to the conditions prevailing in Western Canada, the operating income was in reasonable relationship to the turnover.

Inventories were taken in the usual conservative manner at cost or market, whichever was lower, and in the view of your Directors, adequate provision has been made for possible losses on Customers' Accounts Receivable.

In the month of October, 1935, your Company acquired control, by purchase of all the issued Common Shares, of H. H. Cooper Limited, a wholesale grocery firm doing business in the City of Edmonton, Alberta. This outlet, your Directors believe, will in due course prove of great advantage to your company. H. H. Cooper Limited have no bonded indebtedness and no fixed assets in real estate or buildings.

Your wholly owned subsidiary, Dominion Fruit Limited, earned a net profit in 1935, which profit, however, has not been reflected in the accounts of the parent Company, it being considered advisable to continue to strengthen the position of your subsidiary. Dominion Fruit Limited also showed an increase in sales volume for the year 1935.

Both the parent Company and Dominion Fruit Limited ended the year with no bank obligations, and, in the opinion of your Directors, the Companies are in satisfactory liquid condition.

The Red & White stores are independently owned by customers of the Company, who work closely with your management under the Red & White plan of merchandising. Giving due consideration to the general situation, the Red & White stores continue to maintain their volume.

## BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1935

**ASSETS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CURRENT ASSETS | | | $1,945,547.02 |
| Cash on Hand and in Banks | | 86,935.29 | |
| Customers' Accounts Receivable after providing for possible losses | | 768,374.71 | |
| Advances on Merchandise and Sundry Debtors | | 41,008.99 | |
| Customs Deposits | | 4,465.00 | |
| Merchandise—Per Inventories as determined and certified by the Management on basis of cost or market, whichever was the lower | | 1,044,163.03 | |
| | | $1,945,547.02 | |
| PREPAID EXPENSES | | | 11,789.09 |
| INVESTMENTS | | | 459,767.47 |
| In wholly owned or controlled Subsidiary Companies at cost less capital repayments | | $ 456,667.47 | |
| Shares in Associated Company at cost | | 3,100.00 | |
| | | $ 459,767.47 | |
| FIXED ASSETS | | | 850,588.74 |
| Real Estate and Buildings at cost less depreciation and less amounts written off | | $ 815,861.15 | |
| Plant and Equipment at cost less depreciation | | 34,727.59 | |
| | | $ 850,588.74 | |
| | | | $3,267,692.32 |

**LIABILITIES**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CURRENT LIABILITIES | | | $ 521,312.91 |
| Accounts and Bills Payable | | $ 437,382.41 | |
| Provision for Dominion and Provincial Income Taxes (re 1935 and prior years) | | 53,500.00 | |
| Dividends payable 15th January, 1936 | | 29,371.75 | |
| On Preferred Shares | $20,900.25 | | |
| On Common Shares | 8,471.50 | | |
| | $29,371.75 | | |
| Dividends previously declared and still unclaimed | | 1,058.75 | |
| | | $ 521,312.91 | |
| RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES | | | 100,000.00 |
| CAPITAL STOCK | | | 2,217,162.74 |
| Authorized: | | | |
| 7% Cumulative Preference Shares of $100.00 each—25,000 Shares | | $2,500,000.00 | |
| Common Shares of No Par Value—30,000 Shares. | | | |
| Issued and Outstanding: | | | |
| 7% Cumulative Preference Shares—11,943 Shares | | $1,194,300.00 | |
| Common Shares of No Par Value—16,943 Shares | | 1,022,862.74 | |
| | | $2,217,162.74 | |
| EARNED SURPLUS | | | 429,216.67 |
| | | | $3,267,692.32 |

Contingent Liabilities Reported:
Guarantee of indebtedness, mainly in connection with subsidiaries, amounting to $242,904.66 at 31st December, 1935.

Approved on behalf of the Board. H. W. HUTCHINSON, FRANK O. FOWLER } Directors.

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders

We have examined the books and accounts of Western Grocers Limited for the year ended 31st December, 1935, and, in accordance with the Dominion Companies Act, we report that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and that, in our opinion, the accompanying Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1935, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs, according to the best of our information, and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books.

In accordance with Section 114 of said Act, we report that the profits of the subsidiary companies (one of which is wholly owned and the other controlled through ownership of all the Common Stock) have not been brought into the accounts of Western Grocers Limited.

(Signed) SHARP, WOODLEY & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants

**HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA**

BRANCHES

Calgary, Edmonton and Lethbridge in Alberta;
Moose Jaw, North Battleford, Prince Albert, Regina, Saskatoon and Yorkton in Saskatchewan;
Brandon, Dauphin, The Pas and Winnipeg in Manitoba;
Fort Frances, Kenora and Port Arthur in Ontario.

# THE BRITISH BUDGET

**BY GILBERT C. LAYTON**

*Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London*

SPEAKING to the nation, Mr. Chamberlain said that he could not flatter himself on the Budget he had introduced. The high expensiveness of rearmament is not his fault, however, and no one who knows that care for his own skin is only one aspect of his social obligations in a civilized state will think even that measure of security which armaments can assure dear at any price.

So rapidly do time and foreign policies change that the Chancellor's provision of £25,500,000 for supplementary estimates will probably not provide that additional security which even in 1936-37 may prove necessary. Fortunately, the elasticity of the canons of sound finance will permit the British Exchequer to rely upon loans to expand, and on taxation merely to maintain, the defence forces. Loans, of course, leave a legacy of interest to posterity; but indiscriminate taxation does what is far worse—it leaves a crippled industry for posterity to restore to health.

The practical problem is more difficult than the ethical one, however, for no government has yet discovered the technique of raising big loans without disturbing the rate of interest. The Chancellor's estimates assumed that gilt-edged prices will not decline; so does the fact that he has not changed the amount of debt service charges, but there is no indication that the Government's open market policy is to be brought more into line with Mr. Keynes's recommendations. There is in fact so much money lying relatively idle that unless rearmament demands very large loans they will probably not seriously affect the general money rate. The persistence of borrowing on a fairly large scale will, however, undoubtedly tend, in the absence of compensating factors, to exert an upward influence on interest rates. This is looking beyond the twelve months which is Mr. Chamberlain's official limit, however.

Financial conservatism in a period witnessing industrial revival and only the beginning of rearmament has meant 3d. on income tax, raising it to 4/9 in the £, and 2d. on tea. Comparing Mr. Chamberlain's revenue estimates with the comparable items last year it would seem that he has deliberately underestimated revenue. This is ominous, for the Chancellor does not act inadvisedly and is the man in the best position to know how expenditure on arms might grow. The next four or five Budgets will, barring miracles of diplomacy or of international goodwill, be cheerless documents, revealing the true seriousness of the armament question.

The increase in income tax may prove to have been a stepping stone to a standard rate of 5s.; there is certainly little likelihood that it is a temporary measure. It may be assumed, however, that 5s. is the political, if not the economic, maximum, for the Government will hardly risk creating a large body of opinion opposed to rearmament on grounds which have every reference to finance and none to ethics.

TAXATION will in any case only provide for the maintenance costs of the Services; capital costs will be covered by money raised by means of loans. An enormous amount of money will be required. The annual maintenance charge will not be less than £160,000,000, and probably much more, while those prophets who looked for capital expenditure of £300,000,000 may prove to have underestimated. As Continental experience has proved and as the stock market's reaction to the Budget indicated, large-scale rearmament is a bear point for gilt-edged prices only. It is a type of public work whose beneficial influence is necessarily short-term, but which serves to bolster up industrial prosperity, while it is operative. But even to rearmament there is a limit, and there is a grave risk that in, say, five years' time, when military public works expenditure will probably contract, the industrial structure will be topheavy. This does not disturb the sleep of the industrial investor, however, any more than does the chance that the arms will not remain unused. Mr. Chamberlain invited the gilt-edged market to look into a different crystal. Government stocks may be permanently established on a higher-yield basis when the arms programme gets really under way, and the prospect of an upturn in interest rates over the next five years cannot be ruled out.

It is an uncomfortable and uncompromising outlook for national finance. The Chancellor was well-advised not to attempt to disguise the real nature of the situation and its potentialities. The Continent believes Britain's taxable capacity to be practically inexhaustible, and, since this capacity determines the capacity to rearm, the present policy may deter certain of the more forward Powers. This comfort, though cold enough, is perhaps the only encouraging feature in the whole contemporary picture.

• •

# MINES

*(Continued from Page 23)*

cently indicated. The average gold content of the ore is indicated to be about $13 per ton. The width may be 19 ft.

0 0

Argosy Gold Mines is among the more promising of the new gold properties in the development stage in Northern Ontario. With over 72,000 tons of ore developed, and carrying $19.50 per ton in gold, the property is away to a bright beginning. By the middle of July the new mill of 75 tons daily should be in operation.

0 0

Sylvanite Gold is producing gold at a rate of a little over $2,000,000 a year. The ore contains $13 per ton in gold, while costs range between $7 and $8 per ton. The financial position of the company is the strongest in its history.

0 0

Little Long Lac is making ready for extensive work at two new levels, one at 850 and the other at 1,000 ft. where downward continuity of rich ore has been revealed.

0 0

Canadian Malartic is milling 9,000 tons of ore per month and is producing between $50,000 and $55,000 monthly. This shows $6 per ton recovery and indicates a very thin profit. At the 6th level, the development of $21 ore in a shoot 80 ft. long by a width of 10 ft. has been encouraging.

0 0

Bagamac, with $110,000 in liquid assets, is actively engaged in an effort to secure a property of commercial value.

0 0

Share certificates under the name of Macassa Consolidated Gold Mines, Ltd., in circulation in Europe, are believed to be a fake. The certificates in question specify charter under the laws of Ontario, yet Ontario authorities have no record of such incorporation.

0 0

Kirkland Hudson Bay does not appear to embrace any part of the downward continuation of the orebodies developed on the adjoining Lake Shore mine. The company is now involved in financing the Red Crest property in the Red Lake district.

0 0

New gold mines established in Ontario are to be exempted from taxation during a period of three years by the government at Ottawa. This is in line with the constructive policy adopted by the present Federal Administration toward the Canadian mining industry.

0 0

Hollinger Con. will pay an extra dividend of one per cent. as well as the regular disbursement of one per cent. payable to shareholders on May 19.

0 0

Split Lake Gold has its plant in operation and the shaft is already down over 70 ft.

0 0

Coniaurum is producing $116,000 per month from 14,000 tons of ore. Estimated operating profits are $12,000 monthly.

0 0

Beattie Gold made a profit of 8.24 cents per share during 1935.

0 0

Ontario gold mines are producing gold at the highest rate in the history of the province. Output for the first three months of 1935 from this province exceeded $19,000,000, while the production for March alone was $6,714,500.

0 0

McKenzie Red Lake produced $159,858 during the first quarter of 1936. This was down from $178,500 during the preceding quarter, due to average recovery having declined to $13 per ton. The mill is averaging 140 tons daily.

0 0

God's Lake is realizing substantial profits under current operations. The mill is handling ore at a rate of close to 5,000 tons per month, and the ore is yielding an average of approximately $12 per ton. Underground development is being extended steadily toward areas where important diamond drill intersections have been encountered. March production of $57,144 was a record,—and with a total output of $160,782 for the first three months of the year.

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That is the question—but there is never any question about correct attire for the wedding when your clothes are tailored by the Pine Room, Eaton's-College Street.
Time is a necessity in the tailoring of fine clothes — so we respectfully ask you to see us at your earliest opportunity about being outfitted for that June wedding — whether you be groom or guest.
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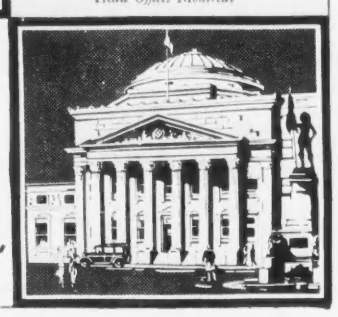

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# ROOSEVELT'S TAX EXPERIMENT

(*Continued from Page 21*)

is something to be said also—for it digs very effectively at the root of a great American evil, the holding company, a corporate invention which the history of the past decade has pretty well discredited. Hitherto 90 per cent. of dividends paid by one company to another company have been tax-exempt but teeth are being put into the new bill which will almost entirely wipe out these exemptions—and presumably the holding companies themselves.

But it is as a political measure that the new scheme has its greatest value. It is very definitely a "soak the rich" tax. In making this statement sight is not lost of the fact that some "little fellows" will move into the uncharmed circle of income-tax payers. But their number will be few. Everybody knows that while the dividend cheques sent out by American corporations go to many millions of people, the large ones go to only a few thousands. The proportion of American citizens who receive enough dividends to worry about a 4 per cent. tax on them is not sufficiently large to worry Postmaster General Farley and the other practical-minded gentlemen—there are some—running the Democratic party.

The weightiest argument against the new tax on surpluses is one that every conservative commentator has raised. That the solvency of American corporations and their ability to weather recurring depressions would be damaged by their weakened surpluses. Unquestionably this is a real danger; that it is recognized as such by the government itself is proved by the exemption given to banks and insurance companies, who are to continue paying a "straight" income tax. Apparently the government feels that so long as the banks and insurance companies are allowed to retain their backlogs against future depressions the structure of society is safe. For the rest—utilities, industrials and railroads—let the devil take the hindmost.

True, there is the saving grace that present surpluses are not affected. But this raises another argument — that existing companies benefit at the expense of new ones. That enterprise will be killed—or will kill itself. That the garden of Capitalism will wither from lack of seed. The new tax is said to have the official approval of the Communistic party, which party must therefore see in its elements destructive rather than constructive to the Capitalistic system.

Of course it is impossible to say how real all the dangers are. Like the NRA, like the silver-purchase scheme, like the plowings-under, like boondoggling, like the Federal bank deposit insurance, there is no precedent for the tax on surpluses. But it is another instance of the Roosevelt government's passion for putting reform ahead of recovery while at the same time playing to the gallery—where sits that powerful voter, the forgotten man.

Conservative opinion is completely against the experiment. This goes without saying, for conservative opinion is now completely against everything that Mr. Roosevelt does. Colonel Ayres, the well-known Cleveland economist, says "we should be threatened by disaster if we should enter another depression without any important accumulation of corporate surpluses." Others point out that the big dividends which would be paid in boom times would accelerate booms while the stoppages of dividends which would inevitably result in depressed times would make the depressions that much worse. The Hearst press put it very succinctly: "It puts a penalty on prudence and a bounty on improvidence."

To the impartial observer, conservative or liberal, who believes that the continued happiness and health of society depends on a retention of the Capitalistic system, it seems obvious that reckless expenditures must be stopped, that the unemployed must be taken care of as cheaply as possible without the adoption of Utopian ideas about the "better life," and that the average citizen must pay more taxes.

Henry H. Heimann of the National Association of Credit Men, a shrewd and unbiassed commentator, puts it very well when he says:

"When our methods of taxation are to be changed as basically as the undivided profits tax plans to do, such a move should only follow widespread and careful study and the nation should be certain of the road it intends to travel in the matter of taxation. Admitting individual flagrant cases of accumulations in a few corporations, it is unfair to expect all business to suffer for the malpractices of a few. It is also well to give thought to the fact that the principles underlying the proposed tax bill clash with the fundamental, basic idea of thrift and accumulation of savings for the rainy day that inevitably comes from time to time. Century-old economic principles that have helped build such high standards of living as we enjoy, cannot be upset overnight by edict or legislation. If there is something wrong about the principles which we thought were economic virtues, then the change should be effected by evolution rather than by arbitrary processes."

The bill has been rushed through the House of Representatives. Its next hurdle is the Senate, where undoubtedly it will encounter rough weather. But the indications are that, with amendments, it will become law, and this fact, coupled with the incidence of the equally unprecedented Social Security taxes and certain reckless statements made by the President in recent broadcast speeches, has the country in a state of jitters. This is clearly evidenced by the highly nervous state of the stock market. To many sane Americans it seems that the Roosevelt government has lost all sight of realities and that only the unsettled conditions in the rest of the world are preventing another flight from the dollar.

But very few of these otherwise sane Americans seem to favor a higher general level of ordinary income taxes. Mr. Roosevelt's grandiose gestures with money, his extravagant relief measures and in particular the extraordinary sums disclosed in the House as having been given to farmers for "not raising" hogs, cotton, wheat, etc.—sums running into six figures to the individual payment—these things have blinded many Americans to the real seriousness of the relief problem. They have come to think that given a government which will put a stop to wasteful spending all will be well. Few American groups or individuals have followed the lead of a group in New York, the Merchants Association, which recently submitted a "program" to the House Ways and Means Committee, from which the following is extracted.

"That the Merchants Association oppose as uneconomic and prejudicial to the continuity and development of industry, the corporation tax proposals.

"That, recognizing the necessity for more taxes, we advocate the lowering of the income tax brackets."

The same association added a recommendation that a flat withholding tax be levied against dividends paid by American corporations to non-resident aliens, and whether or not the New York merchants were responsible for it it is a notable fact that just such a tax—10 per cent., not 5 per cent. as in Canada—was promptly written into the bill. And it is a cinch that whatever happens to the other features of the bill *this* feature will stick. It isn't a vote loser, as would be a lowering of the income tax exemptions, under which at present over 95 per cent. of American citizens pay no Federal income tax whatever.

What is there in the American situation for Canada's profit? Is Canada not fortunate in having such an experimental neighbor? Our economy, our way of life, is so similar to that of the United States that the same notions and beliefs, sound or unsound, are advanced in both countries. But we are more conservative; we do not get around to making the changes as fast as do the Americans, under their present government at least. And so we are in the comparatively happy position of being able to observe the system of government by trial and error rather than suffer it ourselves. So did we observe the experiment of the NRA. So should we watch the new American tax theories.

And while watching we might do worse than model ourselves after the grimly suffering inhabitants of the United Kingdom where, while the Americans continue to evade the issue, Neville Chamberlain "ups" the income tax threepence in the pound and makes it even more difficult for his countrymen to enjoy their great national solace, a cup of tea. All for the sake of "paying your way."

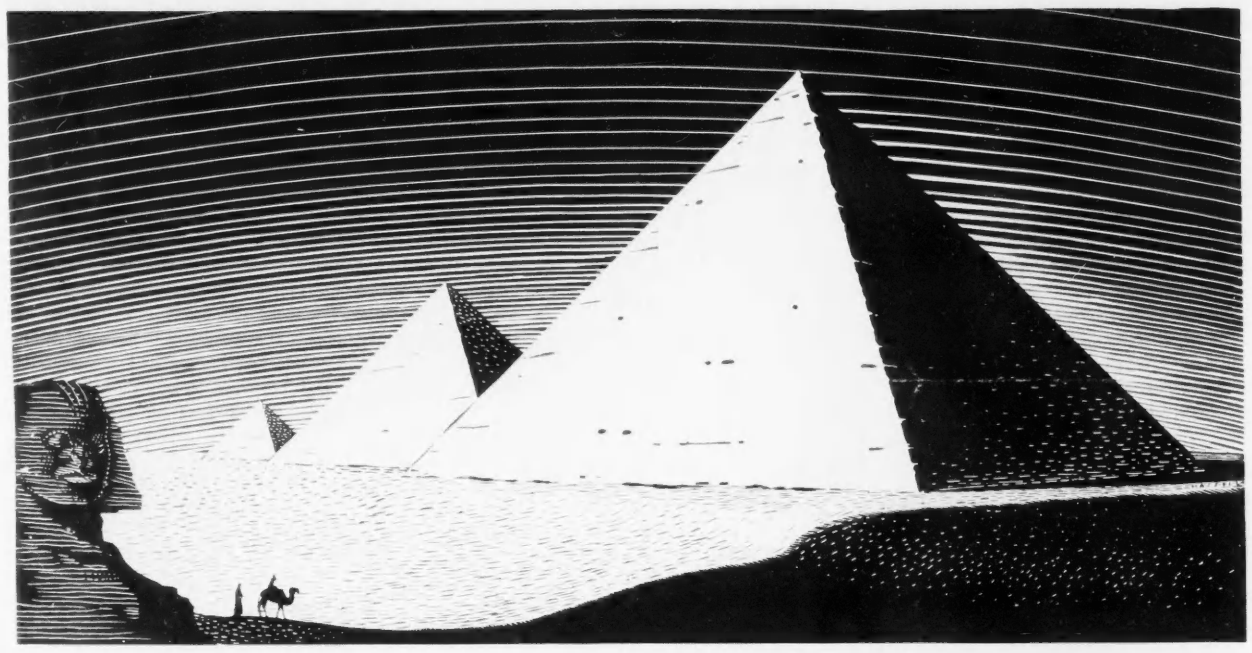
W. L. KNOWLES, who has been appointed president of the City Dairy Co., Limited, succeeding Col. C. M. Ruttan, who becomes chairman of the board. Since 1921 Mr. Knowles had been managing director of the Walkerside Dairy, Windsor, Ont., an associated company of City Dairy.

# INDUSTRY BEARS BURDEN

(*Continued from Page 25*)

industry which is developing in Rhodesia in competition with Turkey. The Irish Free State steps up for concessions on poplins, prunes and porter. Paper for manufacture of stencils is to come in free from Great Britain and at only 10 per cent. under the intermediate tariff. Magazine publishers, who were hit when the duty on American magazines was removed at the New Year, are now compensated in part by concessions on printing presses and supplies of many kinds.

Throughout the whole list, in fact, there is evidence of a desire to lower costs to both the consumer and the industrialist, where the goods are not made in Canada, or where the local manufacturing is of small consequence. To some extent this has involved a sacrifice of "tariff for revenue." The government evidently found that protective features of the customs tariff set definite limits to other concessions. No estimate of the net effect, on revenue, of the tariff changes was made by Mr. Dunning in his address. But last year the sales tax of 6 per cent. brought in $77,000,000. On this basis the 8 per cent. levy, starting May 2nd, should mean an increase of about $25,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and that is nearly all of the total increase in tax revenue estimated. Since there is also the increase in corporation income tax, which should run to several millions, it appears that duty reductions are expected to mean lower tariff revenue, even though trade is stimulated. Last year, though imports rose by more than seven per cent., customs duty collections declined from $76,500,000 to $74,000,000, because a large part of the increase was in duty free goods, and also because of the reductions on United States goods which went into effect at the New Year. Clearly, we are getting away from the trade stagnation which featured the worst of the depression, and which was brought about by extreme duties and restrictions as well as by low purchasing power. The government is implementing its promise to restore trade, but in place of customs revenue it finds it necessary to raise non-protective levies such as the sales and the corporate income taxes.



A QUESTION OF PYRAMIDS

EVERY MANUFACTURER is aware of the fact that every community has its wealthy, its middle class and its poor. There is no dead level of purchasing power. Each community forms a pyramid. At the top of this pyramid are the people of high incomes; below these are the moderately rich; and so we go down the pyramid until we reach its base which represents those with incomes which barely provide existence.

You'll find very few magazine readers at the base of the pyramid. The circulation of magazines starts at the top and works downward. It reaches the most active purchasing markets of Canada—it goes direct to the class of people with the intelligence to appreciate good products and with the financial ability to back their appreciation by buying action.

Because magazines are so selective as to income classes they are the logical advertising medium for manufacturers who wish to promote sales.

Magazines surround every advertising message with an atmosphere of prestige that impels confidence. Because of their modern facilities of typography and make-up they invest that message with appeal and distinction. And when magazines have accomplished all this they give the manufacturer's message, more truly than any other medium, *national coverage*—carry its selling power into thousands of well-to-do city and suburban homes where live people whose proven purchasing power and responsiveness to sound advertising have brought expansion and national distribution to hundreds of organizations.

The world's most famous trademarks became known to the public through magazines. And the manufacturers of these famous products today use magazines as the backbone of their merchandising efforts!

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